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MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

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Registered for]

GOUBAUD & SON
39, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—In consequence of the circulation of Myra's Journal *having increased to so large an extent, Advertisements must be sent in by the 10th of each month. This is necessary to insure the Journal being printed in due time for publication.*

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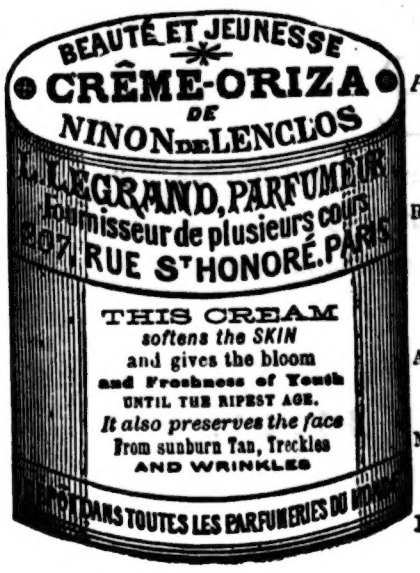

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BERLIN WOOL { Best German, in 500 Shades, single or double. White and Black, 4*d.* per oz., 5*s.* 4*d.* per lb. All Colours, 4½*d.* per oz., 6*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Gas Green, 6*d.* per oz.

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FILOSELLE—Best quality in all Shades, 2*s.* per ounce, 4½*d.* per skein.

TUSSORE—*Imperial, Royal, Embroidery, Purse Machine, and Sewing Silks.*

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TRIMMINGS—In Fur, Feather, Galon, and Gimps of every description.

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Any Colour, 1*s.* 9*d.* per Ounce Skein. Tussore Knitting Silk (undyed) 1*s.* per Ounce.

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2*s.* per Ounce of Eight Skeins, all One Shade. 2*s.* 6*d.* per Ounce of Eight Skeins, Mixed Shades.

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AGENTS WANTED.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

VOL. III.—No. 10. OCTOBER, 1877. [PRICE 3*d.*

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

THE present modes are those more especially suitable for the demi-saison, and rich and beautiful as many of them are, we cannot contemplate them without a passing feeling of regret that summer with all its brightness has somehow slipped away from us, and that the changes in our wardrobes are necessitated, not so much by choice, as by the change in the temperature. Great variety and originality are still displayed in every part of the toilette, and so long as a lady finds something to suit her own individual fancy she may adopt it without fear of being charged with eccentricity, provided that the rule of harmony in the different details of dress be adhered to. There are Princess robes now so ornamented with draperies and trimmings that the originally simple form is entirely lost sight of. In addition to these, there are Louis XIII. habits, Directoire habits, Serbe tabliers, polonaises, &c. Among the new vêtements is an enlarged form of the *visite*, made of material like the dress with which it is intended to be worn, of Sicilienne, or of Indian cashmere, trimmed with chenille, plush, and velvet; or bead fringes and trimmings. There are also paletots and jackets of Oriental cloth, and of a new material, known as Sultane, very light and soft, and admirably adapted for the intermediate season.

A new material for trimming autumn and winter dresses is *Velours du Nord;* an Indian cashmere in the new shade of dark blue (*bleu soldat*) looks charming with garnitures of this velvet, arranged in the Breton style. Plush is again appearing, and ornaments are prepared of it for the coming season. A mixture of colours is in great favour, and two fashionable combined shades are pale blue, and moss green; a costume of cashmere in these colours is made with a pleated waist-coat of pale blue faille, with pleated sleeves and tablier. All the seams of the costume are ornamented with braid embroidered with beads in the colours of the dress, the design imitating a wreath of foliage.

No. 241.—THE SEVILLE MANTILLA.

(The Pattern of this Mantilla is given on the Diagram Sheet).

An evening toilette is of very pale green faille, trimmed with Gobelin embroidery; a scarf of green tulle, embroidered with chenille flowers and beaded foliage, crosses the skirt and is tied at the side of the back. The corsage, covered with green tulle, is similarly embroidered with chenille flowers and beaded foliage.

Indian cashmere will be quite as popular this winter as it has been lately; the favourite colours are bronze, gris vert, Russian blue, moss green, bleu soldat, old oak and dark slate colour; amongst the light shades are pale blue and rose, cream white, tilleul, and sea-green.

A handsome dinner dress is of tilleul barége and faille, the skirt of faille is trimmed with pleatings, ruches, and bouillonnés. The low corsage of faille is covered with a pleated bodice of barége, the pleats, held together at the waist by a band of tilleul gros-grain ribbon fastened with an ivory buckle of the same colour. The over-skirt is of barége, with a pleated drapery forming a tablier in front, and

arranged at the back in undulating folds marked with bows of tilleul ribbon.

For a young lady, a charming evening dress is of white snow-flake barége on white faille; the skirt is trimmed with three narrow close pleatings, and the upper skirt of barége is entirely covered with flounces of barége, bordered with frayed-out ruches of white silk. The bodice is pleated in front and at the back, and fastened at the waist with a band and buckle.

Together with plush, chenille has made its appearance; there are rich handsome scarfs of net bordered with chenille, and with a fringe of moonlight beads, chenille braids with similar fringe, and rich velvet braids embroidered with flame-coloured beads, tilleul beads, and numerous other colours. These braids will, it is hardly necessary to add, require equally rich materials, and those employed will chiefly be satin, Lyons velvet, chenilled velvet (a new material), Lampas, brocade, &c.

Bonnets display no less variety and eccentricity of form and style than during last season. The chapeau Cinq-Mars has been a great favourite, with its trimming of five white feathers; the Cabriolet, Kosiki, and Pierrot chapeaux are all amongst the most elegant styles; other autumn models are of straw, interwoven with silver, gilt, or steel. Chenille will be very much employed for bonnet trimmings; a winter model we have lately seen is of bronze coloured velvet with chenille fringe, simulating fuchsia flowers, shaded from bronze to gold colour. Another chapeau of white plush is trimmed with velvet foliage, and one forming part of a wedding trousseau is of rose-coloured plush, trimmed with old Brussels lace and white feathers.

The Medici parures and Henri IV. collarettes, rising high at the throat, have disappeared, and the present mode is to wear collars detached as far as possible from the neck. Amongst these are classed the Mazarin collar, the Louis XIII., and the pointed three cornered collar; there being great novelty as well as variety in the modes for lingerie this season.

Morning costumes are made either in the Louis XV. style or with a trained skirt, and loose, semi-fitting jacket, trimmed with cascades of lace and long flowing bows of ribbon; these are very elegant with a small coiffure or Charlotte Corday cap, made to correspond.

No. 242.—The Dosné Toilette.

Made-up Model 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In underlinen, we note the fact that chemises are made of batiste, trimmed with Torchon and Valenciennes lace, and shaped to fit closely to the figure, in accordance with the rules carried out in all the other details of the toilette. Night dresses are of rose-coloured, pale blue, or cerise Surah, trimmed with old Bruges or Lille lace.

In the matter of dress fabrics a certain amount of favour is awarded to pure cashmere, of which Princess dresses, polonaises, and Juive tunics are made—the Oriental tunic being simply a repetition of the Juive tunic—the trimmings consist of plain bands of velvet, silk, &c. This cashmere is also employed for making plastrons of bodices, when bands of the same form the trimmings on the skirt. The edges of the cashmere bands and plastrons should be piped with silk to match the colour of the dress, or of a tint to harmonize with the costume generally. Many other materials are utilized for plastrons, such as brocade, damassé, embroidery, lace, applications, &c., in which case the dress must be of plain material, and the Louis XIII. collar and cuffs to match the plastron. In cutting a plastron, whether for the front or back of a dress, or when it forms the whole of the front of a Princess dress, the material must be quite straight in the centre, the sides being cut so as to give the required shape, combined with the side seams. The necessity for being extremely particular in this matter is painfully evident when we see chequers lying irregularly, and crooked, slanting lines that ought to be perfectly straight, the effect of either error completely destroys the harmony of a dress. The shape of the sleeve remains unchanged thus far; for out-door toilette it is made to fit very close to the arm in order that the Louis XIII. cuff may be worn over it; and for evening toilette there is the graceful Duchesse sleeve. The former should have very little trimming, and what trimming there is should be quite plain. The best proof that we can give of the success of the waistband is the large number of all varieties of buckles which are now to be seen, many of them being made and worn to match the buttons of a dress as far as practicable.

Pèlerine capes, which have been so much worn during the seaside season, will continue in favour later on, made in one, two, or three pieces; the thin light grey cloth paletots, semi-fitting, and with triple pèlerines, will, in winter, give place to others of warm matelassé, bordered with velvet; these are more especially suitable for young girls.

Many of the new materials for dresses are extremely thick, others are very rough; among the rough ones a favourite fabric is likely to be a kind of hairy vigogne in plain brown or neutral tints. Nothing can well be made of this material except a Princess robe, no trimming is required, and a long paletot of the same completes the toilette.

Winter vêtements, it is expected, will be extremely long and ample, a superb model of black velvet, and in the style of a "visite," is prolonged into a paletot; the sleeves, also of "visite" form, are very wide, and lined with red plush, similar lining being placed along the border of the confection. A wide band of cocks' feathers arranged in a fringe is placed on all the edges, including the neck.

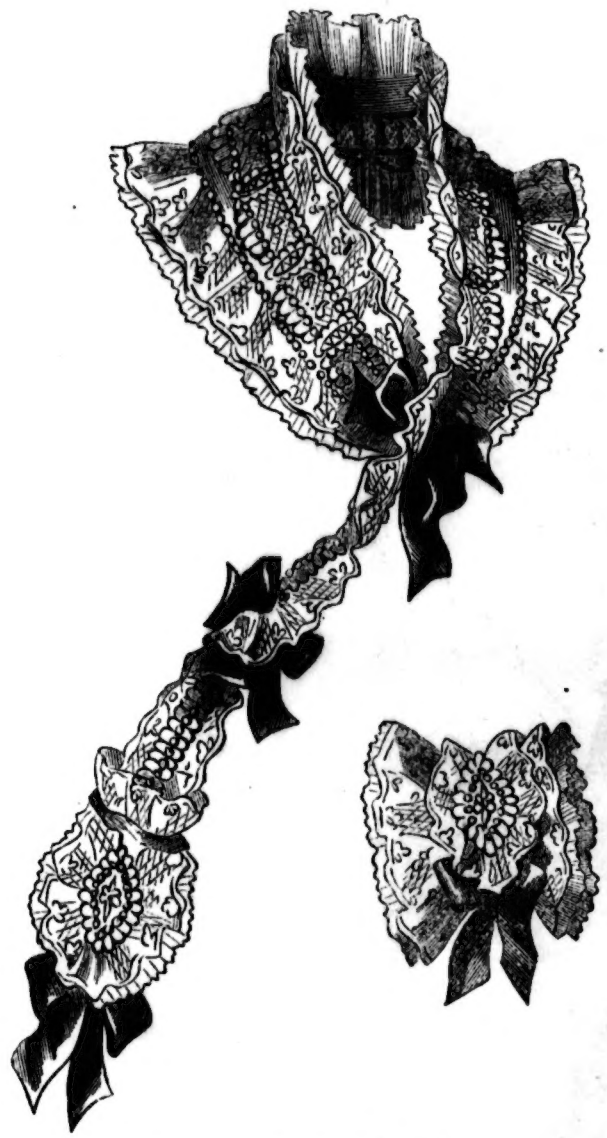
The present season is rich in varieties of evening toilettes; amongst the latest novelties we have seen are the two following: one composed of Valenciennes lace and insertion, the train formed of a cascade of flounces, mixed with bows of pale blue ribbon, and the corsage ornamented with four or five variegated roses; a simpler toilette was of white lawn, with an over-dress of red batiste, open and square in front, with sleeves reaching to elbow. MARIE GOUBAUD.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING.

(Second Series.)

TENTH LESSON.

IT will most likely be some time before we see full bodices very generally worn; and it is the lovers of change who will be the first to adopt them, in preference to the plain cuirasse bodices to which we have been so long accustomed. To youthful figures gathered bodices



No. 243.—Evening Parure.

are often very becoming, and they are now made in several ways which we will proceed to describe as correctly as possible for the benefit of our readers.

Many of these bodices, including those of cuirasse form, are very finely and closely gathered or pleated in front, and at the back; the pleats at the back come from the shoulder. Very pretty and inexpensive dresses for evening wear may be made with the help of a few yards of gauze or grenadine, by young ladies who are provided with a plain Princess dress of light coloured silk or foulard. The bodice of the silk dress should be cut low, and the sleeves made quite short; the edge of the skirt is then trimmed with several very narrow flounces of white gauze or grenadine; these flounces are gathered and the top one has a narrow reversed heading.

With this dress is worn a full blouse bodice of the same gauze or grenadine; the fulness is arranged both in front and at the back in fine straight pleats reaching below the waist and forming a tolerably deep basque. A ribbon band matching the colour of the silk skirt is worn round the waist, the bodice may be made high to the throat, or cut square in front. The sleeves are finely pleated like the bodice almost to the elbow, and from this point the gauze forms a flounce like that on a marquise sleeve, shorter in front than at the back.

Many young ladies require through the autumn and winter months a constant change of pretty and dressy evening toilettes, often entailing no slight expense. And we now offer our readers a practical and economical idea on the subject; by which one dress, by frequently varying the trimmings, may be made to look totally different on a great many occasions. A dress of cream coloured cashmere serves for the foundation, then on stiff muslin are arranged bias bands of faille or poplin of different colours, including shades of rose, blue, sea-green, and mauve, and on these are sewed Torchon or Mirecourt lace; pockets, cuffs, and revers for the corsage are prepared *en suite*; the tunic is quite plain, and on it are placed the garnitures already prepared. These are suitable for a young lady, but for a middle-aged lady, the same idea can be carried out in heavier and richer materials, such as velvet, dark green faille, or navy blue rep; the most simple toilette may in this manner be transformed into one of the most handsome and elaborate description.

This plan can also be adopted for simple evening toilettes; frills, ruches, and pleatings of rose-coloured silk sewed on stiff muslin, can very quickly convert a dress of batiste, jaconet, or even piqué, into a pretty dressy toilette for a young lady. Plain dresses are much more easily ironed than trimmed ones, and in visiting, these garnitures can be put away into very little space, and the necessary amount of luggage considerably lessened.

A blouse of transparent muslin or lawn also serves to make a speedy dressy toilette with a cashmere dress, draped at different places with long bows of ribbon, and bouquets of flowers.

For more useful dresses of woollen materials, pleated bodices are preferred to those which are gathered. The bodices are made with very deep basques, and are sometimes slashed at the side under the arms; the pleats occupy the centre of the back and chest, and fall towards the sides, the centre pleat taking the form of a box-pleat; the pleats are fastened as far as the waist, but below this they are allowed to fall loosely, and will keep their places quite sufficiently well if they are firmly tacked and ironed, of course taking the precaution to place a clean cloth between the hot iron and the material. A band, which may be of ribbon, or of leather, is worn round the waist. Very comfortable winter dresses will be made in this way, and their warmth still further increased by the little pèlerines or capes which are now added to dresses and mantles.

No. 244.—New Parure.

The numerous inquiries lately received on the same subject, the remodelling of winter dresses, suggest one or two simple ways of altering costumes, which may be useful.

The front of a polonaiss which has become rubbed and soiled may be covered with a velveteen plastron of the same colour, which, with velveteen parements to match, will form an inexpensive and easy method of renovating the dress.

Bodices may be altered by the addition of a waistcoat, which should

generally be of the same colour, but of a different material from the dress; velvet or velveteen are the best materials for making up with woollen fabrics.

the case they drag from the shoulder, and rather impede the movements than otherwise.

Many of the rough inexpensive materials made this season would

No. 245.—FASHIONABLE AUTUMNAL MANTLES.
Made-up Models, 3s. 6d.; Flat Patterns only, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Ladies who have household duties to perform will find the mode of plain skirts and rather long semi-fitting paletots most convenient; the paletots should not, however, be made too loose, as when this is form most useful morning costumes, and would require no trimming beyond a little Russia braid, or a few rows of machine stitching.

MYRA.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances and the public show."—POPE.

WE have often replied to questions upon the etiquette of mourning, and from time to time have given full information upon the most essential points of this subject, but each year, nay almost each month, we receive hundreds of questions from new subscribers, entreating for information while deploring the impossibility of procuring back numbers of the much sought for "MYRA'S JOURNAL."

The chief expense in mourning is crape, the use of which is imperative in deep mourning, or where it is desirable to show great respect. Crape is especially worn by widows; but what are we to think of the widow who writes asking for advice as to the mode of making up a crape ball-dress, with low bodice and short sleeves! Although this case is but one in a thousand, yet we do see dresses covered with crape at the theatre, the opera, at dinner parties, and at nearly all places of amusement. Were the feelings really affected to anything *en rapport* with the depth of mourning outwardly shown, this state of things could not exist; those ladies who cannot endure the seclusion entailed by deep mourning should remember that they can, with far more propriety, wear a black silk innocent of crape, on the special occasions on which they appear in public, rather than follow the example of those condemned by the Twickenham poet.

Crape is as expensive as easily injured; the least drop of rain will "ruin crape," and until lately when the introduction of Albert crape gave us a chance of purchasing good crape at economical prices, it was one of the most costly fabrics we know. Rain-proof crapes would have been regarded a few years since as an impossibility, but thanks to the intervention of science, crapes which really will not spot with rain are absolutely within the reach of all.

Messrs. Kay and Richardson are now producing, by an entirely new process, crapes which are rain proof, from which the black does not come off when wet, and which retain their original finish to the last. The rain-proof crapes are guaranteed to wear well, the price is the same as the Albert crape, an excellent medium quality being obtainable at 3*s*. 6*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., and 5*s*. 6*d*. per yard. Nearly all good drapers keep or will procure the rain-proof crapes, which are exceedingly handsome and of deep black hue.

No. 246.—THE LOVTCHA REDINGOTE.

Made-up Model 3*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Last year I had to endure the reproaches of my own conscience, in that I had not mentioned remedies for chilblains at a sufficiently early period; we all know the old saying with regard to prevention and cure, and I do not want to feel that I have neglected, even in the slightest degree, the interests of little children. Chilblains are the *bête noire* of the winter, the only suffering which will completely exorcise the cheerful spirit prevailing in the nursery. Little children tremble and cry when the irritation of chilblains begins, usually in the pleasant hour before the nursery tea; they sob and moan in the cold December morning when the aching, and smart, and soreness are most unendurable. Bigger girls prefer sitting in a fireless room, to making any approach to the fire, which by thawing the frozen blood, brings on the dreadful irritation and tingling.

Mr. Mason, the children's unfailing friend, has prepared a chilblain preventive, and a chilblain cure; the preventive should be used at once, in which case there will be little or no need of the cure, save in cases of long established chilblains, or peculiar depression of system or defective circulation, in which cases the general health requires attention, a generous and stimulating diet is necessary, and regular exercise, and comfortable, warm chaussure are imperative. It is divided into two preparations, one for broken, the other for unbroken chilblains; in writing ladies should state which is required.

I am told by MYRA that many of her correspondents write to her as early as August to know what mantles they are to wear in December, but as the gift of prophecy has been denied her, she is unable to satisfy all their queries, and has begged me to come to her assistance by describing to our readers the winter mantles which are already on view in some one of our leading houses.

At Messrs. Swan & Edgar's, in Regent Street, I was sure to find what I was in search of, and in this well-known house I was shown the newest models of paletots and mantles for young, middle-aged, and elderly ladies.

The mantles generally take the shape of rather long semi-fitting paletots, and are made of velvet, matelassé, silk, and a new material called cashmere cloth, which has a smooth, fine, cashmere surface, but is very thick, and has a warm, rough underside like the cloth usually made for mantles.

The first model I saw was a long velvet paletot with a narrow border of dark fur round the lower edge only; in the front was a narrow faille plastron ornamented all down the centre with loops of beaded passementerie, about three inches wide, divided from each other by deep beaded fringe; a row of beaded buttons was placed on each side of the plastron. The collars and cuffs were double, of faille and velvet, the collars being deep, almost small pélerines, and slashed at the back. A long paletot of black matelassé cloth was also edged with fur in a similar way, and had in addition a fur boa fastened on one side, close to the neck. This paletot had a narrow plastron of faille with passementerie and bead ornaments down the back.

A long paletot of the new cashmere cloth was very richly trimmed with similar ornaments, and had three faille sashes crossed and loosely tied at the back. Another matelassé paletot had double fronts and sides, the under part of the front forming a species of plastron. The edges were trimmed with the usual beaded passementerie and bordered with fur, the paletot was fastened in front with broad black faille strings lined with red faille. Plain passementerie is used as well as that with beads, these beads, by the bye, are those known as moonlight, and are pretty and effective; thus, a paletot of matelassé has a plain trimming of passementerie and buttons down the back, and a similar trimming down the plastron in front; the plastron is edged with fur, and is longer than the paletot, the extra length being formed into a muff, which, when not in use, hangs like a large loop; it is convenient, but only suited to very slight figures. Mantles for elderly ladies are large and handsomely trimmed; the deep cape is joined to the back and reaches nearly to the edge of the vêtement, in front it simulates loose hanging sleeves; the trimmings are of passementerie, chenille, and fringe.

No. 247.—THE SENORITA MANTILLA.

The Pattern of this Mantilla is given on the Diagram Sheet.

An elegant model in black matelassé, cut with a point at the edge in front, is fastened *en biais* under a wide shaped revers of faille, with very large jet buttons; and a charming short paletot for a young lady is made of silk, with a velvet plastron, collar, and cuffs, with pendant passementerie and bead ornaments shaped like flowers; the paletot has no pockets, but these are simulated at the back by velvet and passementerie ornaments.

Some richly braided silk paletots, bordered with fur, were also shown me, these are half length and semi-fitting; the fur borders in all cases are quite narrow, often little more than a fringe. I have described these mantles very fully in order that I may give as much assistance as possible in the weighty matter of choosing a new vêtement.

The new winter dress is a matter requiring almost as much reflection and calculation as the mantle, and I am able to tell my readers of quite a mass of excellent materials from which they can select those best suited to their tastes and circumstances. The patterns of autumn and winter dress fabrics sent by Mr. Egerton Burnett, Wellington, Somerset, include several of real Snowflake, 48 inches wide and 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard, that are beautifully soft and warm; the ground in one is a dark olive green, in another slate grey, and in a third dark brown, and the white wool stripes and raised dots, which give its name to the material, run in parallel lines; anything more comfortable for a winter dress cannot be imagined, than one of these.

Foulé serge woven from superior French wool will make charming autumn dresses, being a fine, thin, and inexpensive fabric; at 24 inches wide, it is 1*s*. 3½*d*. and 1*s*. 6½*d*. per yard; at 48 inches wide 3*s*. 6½*d*., or in fancy stripe 2*s*. 11½*d*. per yard; these serges are in all shades of slate, grey fawn colour, and brown.

In similar shades of colour are the new hand-made vigognes and cachemiriennes, all wonderfully soft and fine, and at different prices and widths. Several of these are crossed with small fine chequers, a mixture of black thread and tiny white dots, imitating, to some extent, the pattern of snowflake, which is the English name for Neigeuse.

Cachemirienne Home-spun is of stronger texture and is 27 inches wide, and 2*s*. 4½*d*. per yard. Royal Wellington serge is the same width but varies in price according to the colour and quality. A pretty dark brown is 2*s*. 3½*d*., cream white, 1*s*. 11½*d*., and two shades of fawn-colour are the same price. In addition to navy blue and other dark useful colours for morning dresses, a number of these serges are admirably suited to make warm, simple evening toilettes, such for instance, as a lovely pale pink, and a pale blue, a finely striped blue and white, and another a mixture of black and white, and fine white stripes; a number of cream white serges of various qualities are equally pretty.

The new materials for the season are exceptionally numerous and varied, and those sent by Mr. James Chapman, Notting Hill, are as usual, in all the newest qualities and colours, and at very pleasantly

No. 248.—The Melton Riding-habit.

Made-up Model 3s. 6d.; Flat Pattern only, 1s. 9d.; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

attainable prices. There are two patterns of velveteen especially worthy of notice; one a very pretty slate colour of excellent quality is only 2*s.* 11*d.* per yard; and the other a fine dark shade of olive green

is 3*s.* 11*d.*; both are 27 inches wide. Snowflake Tweed is in differently coloured grounds, black, navy blue, brown, olive-green, &c., the white thread which is woven in little uneven patches through the tweed is the origin of its name, and will convey an idea of its appearance; when mixed with the plain cloth made to match it makes an extremely pretty costume; both plain and snow-flake are 26 inches wide and 1*s.* 6½*d.*

per yard. Chintz Snow-flake is a richer material intended to be made up either with silk or plain cashmere, the corresponding colour to the ground of the tweed. The surface is covered with a knotted thread of variegated bright colours, harmonizing very tastefully with the dark ground; it is 24 inches wide, and 2*s.* 11*d.* per yard. Saxony wool is a soft warm material, somewhat like faced cloth; it is in different shades of light and dark brown and grey; it is 26 inches wide, and 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard. Of the same width and at the same price is Drap de Gratti, a diagonal cloth, very suitable for those who require warmth but have not strength to wear a heavy dress: it is a firm well woven but at the same light material. Foulé Serge is a new variety of a material which has now become a standard dress fabric; it is very soft and fine, almost like cashmere, but thicker, and with a downy surface,

No. 249.—The Pigott Costume.

Made up Model 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Mantle,* 3*s.* 6*d.*: *Flat Patterns only, half-price;* of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

it is 26 inches wide, and 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard. Foulé cashmere is of the same make, but finer, and with a smoother surface, and is a shilling a yard dearer, the width being 46 inches. Twilled flannel is now a recognized material for dresses, and those supplied by Mr. Chapman include an extra warm quality for children. The new colours have al-

been produced in this material, including lovely shades of pale blue, pink, and scarlet, as well as the more useful dark tints and light greys and fawns, all possessing the very great recommendation of being fast; it is 30 inches wide, and 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard. Albatross Cloth is an excellent fabric for yachting costumes, or for a sea voyage, for having no admixture of cotton or silk, it is impervious to rain or sea-water; it is in different shades of fawn and steel grey.

Camel's Hair Cloth, a light warm material, admirably for adapted country walking costumes later on in the season, is 26 inches wide, and 2*s.* 9*d.* per yard; and for the same purpose there are a number of tweeds in light and dark harmonizing shades of all the new colours. Now that it will soon be a matter of necessity to loop up the long skirts, a pretty petticoat becomes a matter of no slight importance, and this want will be very fully supplied by the new materials introduced, some have a number of fine lines forming one complete stripe, while others are quite plain with broad black stripes two or three inches wide, in all, however, these go lengthways, not round the skirt; the prices range from 1*s.* 11½*d.* to 4*s.* 11½*d.* per yard, and there is variety enough to suit all tastes in these thick handsome fabrics.

Before passing on to the patterns sent me from other houses, I wish to remind my readers of Mr. Chapman's excellent black velveteens, which he is able to supply at a great variety of prices, and in a number of different textures and qualities.

In looking through the patterns sent by Messrs. Burton & Co., Wellington, the manufacturers of the Royal Estamene serge, I feel almost bewildered as to which to choose for special notice, each one being no less worthy of mention than the other. The excellence of these serges is so well known that they require no additional commendation, and I do not know of any better material for a useful dress, as it will neither shrink, cockle, nor change colour.

Undoubtedly the new Estamene cashmeres and cashmere serges will be, and deservedly so, among the favourite materials for autumn and winter dresses; cashmere serges in all the new shades are 27 inches wide, and 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard; and the Estamene serges, 30 inches wide, are 3*s.* 4*d.* per yard; these include a charming cream white and deep soft red. An entirely new make of Neigeuse cloth has a raised pattern on a self-coloured ground; and for ladies' and children's walking or travelling dresses, the new Mattelene homespuns in various shades of grey, and brown, are admirably suitable.

The new Camel's Hair Tweed—a thick, soft material, with soft silvery hairs covering the dark or light brown surface—is 26 inches wide and 3*s.* 4*d.* per yard. Matté cashmere has a raised surface of broken chequers, and is a rich, warm-looking material, the price is 2*s.* 8*d.*, and the width 27 inches; Lepanto cloth, of a similar pattern, but thinner, finer, and with a flat surface, is 27 inches wide, and 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard. An exquisitely fine make of double width cashmere is in all the new light and dark colours, and 3*s.* 9*d.* per yard; and all-wool reps, 2 inches wider than these, is 2*s.* 6½*d.* per yard.

I have before spoken of the Royal Military serges, manufactured by Messrs. Burton, and the patterns now before me are amongst the best materials I know for boys' suits, being strong and as nearly untearable as any woollen substance can be; in addition to these, equally suitable for the same purpose and also for gentlemen's wear, there are the navy and other heavy serges, and twilled coatings, all ranging from 2*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* per yard; at the latter price the serge is double width, that is, 54 inches. A fine strong make of serge for a good, useful dress, in different shades of grey and brown, is 27 inches wide and 12½*d.* per yard, and the new Knop tweed, dotted here and there with tiny snowflakes, is the same width at 1*s.* 8*d.* per yard. Reversible felt cloths, in shades of steel grey and brown, having a light and dark side, admirably suitable for ulsters, skirts, and costumes, are 54 inches wide and 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard; one of the prettiest of these is a dark Russian green. New Rink skirtings have pretty bright-coloured stripes raised on a dark ground, and are sold in lengths of 3 yards, double width, at 5*s.* 9*d.* per yard.

The patterns of flannel comprise different qualities of the Desideratum at various widths and prices, including white and scarlet; twilled flannel in shades of blue, pink, crimson, and purple these make very pretty morning dresses and wrappers and bath coatings, from 2¼ to 2½ yards wide, in white, scarlet, and deep red, vary in price from 4*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.* 11*d.* per yard.

Few ladies who have not seen Messrs. Inglis and Tinckler's Elysian poplin can form any idea of the beauty and comfortable wear of this fabric, most especially do we recommend Elysian poplin as a dress material to the or invalid lady, for it is so light that it causes no fatigue to the wearer, as is the case with heavy silks and rich velvets.

Irish poplin is so durable that it is invaluable for young girls' dresses and for little children's frocks. The colours of the season are, leaf green, deep purple, soft gray, stone and fawn, lilac and violet, for violet is again to be worn, *on dit.*

A habit basque, or gathered bodice of Elysian poplin, is very handsome if worn over a long plain skirt, but the skirt must be *very* long, for this inconvenient mode still prevails. The bodice alone is trimmed with handsome fringe with deep netted heading. Separate passementerie ornaments are made expressly for adding to the effect of the habit-basque. Irish poplin of the "double quality" costs from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, per yard, the Elysian costs 5*s.* 6*d.* per yard. Her Majesty patronizes the superb black poplin manufactured by Messrs. Inglis and Tinckler at 10*s.* per yard, the quality of this poplin is unequalled in richness, and the deep black shade renders it a fit material for a widow who has left off crape and permits herself rich demi-deuil materials.

Besides Irish poplins Messrs. Inglis and Tinckler have a great variety of Irish lace, which although at the present moment only fashionable in the narrow widths forms a most elegant and appropriate garniture for costumes of Irish poplin. Especially elegant is this Irish lace upon the lighter coloured poplins suitable for dinner, evening, and bridal toilettes; bridesmaids dresses of the fashionable coral-red shade, softened by garnitures of Irish lace, were not the least elegant at the fashionable weddings of the past season.

Another most tempting department of this well known house is that of Irish damasks and Irish linens. The table cloths, dinner napkins, and fancy cloths for afternoon teas, are not only excellent in quality, but most delightfully low in price.

Balbriggan stockings for ladies and children can also be had here in every quality and size.

The Lyons Silk Company offer such decided bargains in the fashionable damask silks that I cannot resist mentioning some of these, as I believe many a démodée dress could, with a little expense, be altered into a fashionable costume or by a judicious mixture of colour and shade, a plain walking dress can be made serviceable for evening. I know it is rank heresy to say this, but I will tell my readers what I have lately done with a costume, the idea for which may be useful to many. The walking dress consists of a skirt, cuirasse bodice, and very handsome, elaborately trimmed and draped tunic, draped so as to give the appearance of being tied over the edge of the bodice; being in mourning this dress was useless to me, and I had also to appear out of mourning at the christening of my tiny son; I replaced the tunic by some rich damask silk, edged with deep fringe, and which really draped the upper front of the skirt and fell in large square ends over the train; the bodice was opened over a blue damask waistcoat, and fastened across the damask by ribbon loops with bows on one side; blue damask cuffs were added. The bonnet, of course, matched, and was made from the same silk. This dress, economical as it was, the silk costing only 4*s.* 3*d.* a yard at the Lyons Silk Company, was as effective as if I had spent a large sum of money upon it.

The Myra silks of this house are too well known to need much recommendation; for 6*s.*, 8*s.*, and 10*s.* per yard one can obtain rich durable silk dresses which will not cut or grease, and which are well worth the attention of my readers. Patterns are sent to any lady enclosing her address and a stamp.

Some patterns of exceedingly cheap poplins and black silks from Messrs. Capper & Son, Gracechurch Street, conclude my list of dress materials; the poplin at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard is in a variety of colours, I may specially mention one pattern in a deep shade of plum-colour; the black silk is 24 inches wide, and costs the very moderate sum of 4*s.* 9*d.* per yard.

I do not think I am alone in my admiration for Scotch fabrics; the beautiful and durable tweeds, linsey woolseys, and tartan plaids, and shawls which reach us from Scotland through the hands of Messrs. Macdougall & Co., 42, Sackville Street, must have found warm admirers wherever they have found purchasers. The softness of Scotch woollen goods in comparison with those made in Yorkshire, and other parts, is too apparent to have escaped the notice of those who have been in a position to examine them together. The Waterproof tweed cloaks and jackets made by this house are famed for their damp-resisting qualities, and the Vecuna shawls for their exquisite softness and warmth.

Hand knitted socks and stockings of all sizes for gentlemen's and boys' wear, may also be obtained at this house, and suits are made of

every variety of Scotch tweed; our readers will be glad to be reminded of this, now that we shall so soon be requiring warm clothing again.

All the novelties in underlinen, and such novelties are not so scarce as one would at first imagine, may be seen and purchased at Mrs. Adolphus Bauer's, 64, Oxford Street. Of these novelties, one is a Princess chemise made with seams to the shoulder, at front and back, and no fulness whatever at the neck; the chemise opens in front, and is finished off at the edge with a slightly gathered flounce ornamented with tucks and Torchon lace. Drawers are made shaped to the figure, and the chemises and drawers combined, are cut on a new model ensuring great comfort to the wearer. All these garments are made of excellent materials, the hand-work, for there is no machine work to be seen on them, is fine and firm, and the trimmings consist of pretty embroidered insertion edged with Valenciennes or Torchon lace.

A Princess skirt, with a low bodice, and train tied in at the back, is another excellent model; the skirt and bodice are cut like a Princess dress, without join or fulness at the waist, and the train is edged with a deep flounce trimmed with torchon insertion and edging, or with embroidery; other skirts are made with high bodices and shorter trains for walking toilettes, but the needlework and materials are alike good in all.

Dark coloured woollen skirts for the winter are made without bands or fulness at the waist; the material is strong, and has a kind of neigeuse effect; these plain useful skirts are in all colours at prices ranging from 14*s*. 6*d*.

A new make of corset called the Sapho, is worthy of mention; this corset, in place of the now universal deep band of elastic webbing, has a series of silk elastic gores at each side over the hips; the corset is rather long, but not uncomfortably so, and many ladies greatly prefer the elastic gores to the deep and almost unyielding band.

Our readers will remember that we have more than once discoursed on the beauties of *molleton*, a species of flannel, warm, pretty, and soft, which is much employed in France in making ladies' dressing-gowns; I am pleased to say this delightful material has now found its way to England, under the name of *velours de flanelle*, and that charming and comfortable dressing-gowns are now made of it by Mrs. A Bauer, at prices beginning at one guinea. Velours de flanelle is in stripes of dove-grey and pink, steel-grey and red, grey and blue, and other pretty combinations of colours; more expensive dressing-gowns are ornamented with bows of ribbon, and are made of better material than those at a guinea.

The display of artificial flowers which Mrs. Rowley, 23, Burlington Arcade, has lately exhibited at the Agricultural Hall is interesting, not only on account of the beauty of the flowers themselves, but as showing the very great perfection to which the manufacture of artificial flowers, foliage, and fruit has been brought. It would be useless to attempt to do justice to all, and if I single out a few for special mention it is not because others are unworthy of praise, but because my space is limited.

The colours of the flowers are beautiful and the arrangement in admirable taste. Sprays of delicate pink and white heather blend with rich bunches of pear and apple blossom; the creamy white of a large branch of honeysuckle is charmingly contrasted with a cluster of scarlet poppies; and mingling with sprays of lilac and wreaths of buttercups is a handful of "Scottish blue bells," which look as if the mountain breeze were toying with the pretty flowers, causing them to fall with their natural careless grace. Near these is a bunch of wild strawberries in the different stages of growth, from the blossom to the ripe berry, all equally natural. Heartsease, orange blossom, and snowdrops, with their "tremulous leaves," form a charming contrast to a group of variegated dahlias, their stiffness is relieved, and the bright colours are half veiled by sprays of the graceful maiden hair fern.

The display of chrysanthemums includes almost every shade of colour and blossoms, from the tiny bud to the full-blown flower. A bunch of mignonette mingles very prettily with narcissus, daffodils, hyacinths, and wall-flowers, shaded from a rich deep brown to a golden yellow. Last, but best of all, come the roses in rich profusion and of all colours, from the darkest crimson to the purest white, including China and tea roses with buds and leaves. Button-hole bouquets are in every variety; one consists of a blush rose and bud, another of a pure white half blown rose with deep crimson bud, a third, a tea rose, is admirably contrasted with a tiny cluster of crimson carnations. In a word, there are the blossoms of all seasons, and no taste has been left unstudied in Mrs. Rowley's charming exhibition, which included garnitures for chapeaux, coiffures, fichus, and ball and evening toilettes.

Now that the season has again come round when careful ménagères are desirous of making old things look new, and of furbishing up those articles in the house or wardrobe which have suffered most from the inroads of the sun's rays and the summer's dust, the question arises as to where they can best be cleaned, dyed, or renovated. I recommend my readers to send to Messrs. Young & Co.'s Lisson Grove, Dye Works, London, where chintz coverings for furniture, bed, and window curtains, also cretonne draperies and coverings of all kinds are cleaned and calendered by an improved method which entirely renovates them, and gives to the surface a smoothness and gloss little inferior to that which they showed when new. Gentlemen's clothes and other woollen materials are also cleaned and dyed at these works with great care and at moderate prices, and before casting aside faded garments as being of no further use, I advise my readers to try the effects of Messrs. Young's cleaning or dyeing processes, feeling sure they will be satisfied with the result.

Ladies who are preparing outfits for India, will be glad to know that the materials which have been proved by experience to be best suited for hot climates, may be met with, fashioned into the necessary garments, at Mrs. Proctor's, 155, Brompton Road, South Kensington, where a considerable display of underclothing was shown me, specially adapted for the requirements of ladies residing in India, and others of our colonies where cold is almost unknown.

The underclothing includes the chemise and drawers combined, made of Indian muslin or fine cambric, and trimmed with Torchon or Valenciennes lace; chemises of nainzook and cambric, with plastrons and trimmings of both kinds of lace; and Princess chemises, fitting to the figure, of India washing silk, in the most delicate shades of blue and pink, with drawers to match. Both garments are trimmed with Valenciennes or Torchon lace and insertion at the upper and lower edges. The sewing of all these is done by hand, and is exceedingly fine and good.

Ladies setting about the agreable task of making a trousseau will do well to obtain at least a few models from which to make others. Mrs. Proctor also supplies the Cuirasse Belt corset, with the silk elastic gussets at the sides, by means of which the corset and belt yield to the movements of the body, affording greater ease and comfort than the ordinary belt corset.

I must not forget to mention the Layettes shown me at this house, the robes are very beautiful, with robings of lace insertion, and hand-sewing of the finest description; all the other tiny garments are made in the same dainty tasteful style.

Of the many kinds of trimmings suggested and employed for children's underclothing, there are none, in my opinion, which have so many advantages as the Excelsior and Beau Ideal embroideries, for they are very cheap, durable, and exceedingly pretty. The embroideries are made in a great variety of patterns and at an equal number of prices, from 2*s*. the piece of 12 yards. The trimming may be obtained of any draper, and forms the prettiest possible finish to children's underclothing, pinafores, and the many small garments which always give greater pleasure when kind mama has adorned them with the pretty embroidered edging.

Another kind of trimming which I wish to bring before the notice of my readers, and which being the handiwork of some of our poorer countrywomen will be sure to meet with much appreciation, is Buckinghamshire lace. Very pretty edgings are made in different widths, from half an inch to an inch and a half wide, at prices ranging from 3*d*. to 8*d*. per yard; they are strong and durable, and wash admirably. The patterns are in considerable variety, and include both white and black laces, and a very pretty edging with a red thread running through it. Patterns of the laces will be sent by Mrs. H. Wells, Priestwood Vicarage, Great Missenden, Bucks, who will also undertake to see orders executed. To many ladies these English laces are well known and highly valued by them, but others who have not had occasion to hear of them, nor of their excellent wearing qualities, will be glad to know of this pretty trimming.

Does any mother know a more beautiful sight than her baby lying asleep in its dainty little cot, its beauty enhanced by the delicate lace and muslin curtains and bright bows of ribbon which serve to drape the airy hangings? I at least, do not, and every mother in England will forgive me if I dwell for a time on the charming appearance *my* baby presents in his lovely little cot. My son is acknowledged to be

"a perfect beauty," and as I can add nothing by description to perfection, indeed, I will only recommend mothers to provide themselves with one of the pretty bassinettes which my baby adorns, but which, alas, is only a loan while visiting, that they may see the same delightful picture.

The cot to which I refer is the Folding Bassinette made by Mr. Bradly Barnard, 107, St. Paul's Road, Highbury. This admirably arranged bassinette, is as pretty and cosy as it is convenient, far exceeding in this respect the time-honoured wicker bassinettes, which, when they stood on the floor were generally in an unavoidable draught, and when they were placed on chairs stood in eminent danger of being knocked over. Neither of these risks can be run with Barnard's Folding Bassinette; it stands firmly at a convenient height from the ground, and yet is lighter and more easily carried from room to room than the older kind. When not in use the bassinette can be folded together and put away in an exceedingly small space; it has, in short, all the qualities of beauty, lightness, and convenience; its durability too is very great, for I know a family of eight romping children who have all slept for the first few months of their lives in the same folding bassinette, which is not nearly worn out yet, has never been upset or proved anything but a treasure to the mother of these young people.

Amongst the pleasant contrivances for adding to our warmth and comfort during the coming winter are some charming double silk cuffs, in plain colours, or in vertical stripes. Ladies who like to protect their wrists from the cold should inquire for these of their drapers or hosiers; the cuffs are extremely pretty, the colours in those which are striped vertically being well combined, and they are also most comfortably warm. The plain cuffs are intended chiefly for gentlemen, and a pair of them, particularly if they were presented on a cold, frosty morning, would be an acceptable gift to the bread-winner of the family, who is obliged to leave his comfortable home no matter what discomforts await him outside.

In these days of increasingly long skirts, ladies will welcome with pleasure an effectual means of freeing themselves from the discomfort and weight of a heavy train, and this will be found in "Fyfe's Patent Dress-holder," which can be had at any good draper's. This novel contrivance is quite as pretty as it is useful, it is of plated silver, in appearance somewhat like a pair of scissors; but opening and closing in the contrary way. The ends which catch the dress are round, and fit into each other by means of a thick soft pad of India-rubber, forming an admirable preventive against creasing or cutting the material which it clasps, and rendering it in this respect a great improvement on the ordinary metal dress-holders. The two handles are held together by a prettily chased silver butterfly, which slips up and down as required, and a ring is attached through which a handsome black silk cord is passed to suspend the dress-holder from the waist.

THE SILKWORM.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 241.—The Seville Mantilla.

Black lace mantilla, serving also as a graceful head-dress. It is arranged in pleats on the top of the head under a bow of ribbon, and the ends are tied in front.

No. 242.—The Dosné Toilette.

Princess dress of striped woollen material. The edge of the skirt is scalloped and placed over a pleating to match the dress; a basque is simulated at the back, by a scalloped band, the sewing on of which is hidden under a bias tab, fastened on with two buttons; a row of buttons, finishes this ornamentation. Quantity of material required, 16 yards of 27 inch wide material.

No. 243.—Evening Parure.

The parure consists of a fichu with one long end, finished off at the point with an ammonière and a cuff to match, trimmed with bows of coloured ribbon.

No. 244.—New Parure.

This model is suited for an elderly lady; the double fichu and cuffs are composed of muslin edged with lace, and the fichu is fastened in front under a ribbon bow.

No. 245.—Fashionable Autumnal Mantles.

Fig. 1. Confection of nut-brown fancy cloth, trimmed with wide braid and wooden buttons, the same colour as the cloth. Parements on the sleeves ornamented with three small tabs; turned down collar covered with braid. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards of cloth.

Fig. 2. Black striped cloth confection, ornamented with braid, and bordered with a scalloped bias band bound with faille; the points of the scallops and the space between are trimmed with small tassels; this garniture is repeated on the parement. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards of cloth.

Fig. 3. Confection of black faille lined with quilted silk, and trimmed with a border of feather garniture, and passementerie ornaments; smaller ornaments of the same kind are placed on the opening of the sleeve, and the neck is finished off with a band of feather trimming. Quantity of material required, 7 yards of faille.

Fig. 4. Confection of ribbed cloth, with very wide sleeves; all the edges are trimmed with braid, passementerie, and fringe, and the it is lined with silk. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of cloth.

No. 246.—The Lovtcha Redingote.

Water-proof cloak of diagonal cloth or tweed, with triple collar and parement, trimmed with bias bands, bound at the edges with silk. A similar band is carried round the lower edge, and fastens in front as at the back with three buttons. The vêtement is buttoned from the upper to the lower edge with bone buttons to match the cloth, and the pockets trimmed with bias bands are ornamented with similar buttons. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

No. 247.—The Senorita Mantilla.

Mantilla composed of a square of China crape, trimmed round all the edges with a row of black ribbon velvet and silk fringe. The corner which is draped on the head is fastened at the back under a bow of black velvet.

No. 248.—The Melton Riding Habit.

Riding habit of dark blue cloth. The skirt has two pleats at the back, and is very long and plain. The corsage, rather short at the sides, has small square basques in front and at the back, where they are ornamented with a row of buttons on each basque.

No. 249.—The Pigott Costume.

Travelling costume of dark woollen material. The skirt at the edge is trimmed with a pleating and bias band; the scarf tunic, forming a deep wide end at the back, is fastened on one side under a row of buttons and simulated button holes; and on the other is draped by a bow of ribbon. A mantilla of the same material is trimmed round the edge and down the back with pleatings and bias band. Quantity of material required 20 yards.

No. 250.—The Morven and Carveth Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Visiting toilette of silk and prune cashmere. Plain trained skirt, the front pleated lengthwise. Habit of cashmere, open in front and fastened diagonally, all the edges, including the sleeves, are trimmed with Mirecourt lace. A row of buttons ornaments the side of the front to simulate a fastening. Quantity of material required, 11 yards of silk, and 2½ yards of double-width cashmere.

Fig. 2. Black grenadine dress, Princess-shaped in front, and open square at the neck, the front of the corsage is ornamented with a plastron of black silk with buttons at the sides. The square opening is trimmed with a thick ruche of grenadine. The back of the bodice is gathered to the waist as shown in the illustration, and these gathers may be prolonged to the first flounce. The graduated flounces are bound with white at the upper edge, and bordered with lace at the lower. Duchesse sleeves with a pleating of grenadine. Long black silk mittens complete this toilette. Quantity of material required, 16 yards of grenadine.

No. 251.—The Mahren Costume.

Figs. 1 and 2. Front and back of a visiting costume of black faille. This dress is of Princess form; the lower part of the skirt in front is trimmed with "lilliputian" flounces of the same material, with the exception of the lowest one which is of gold coloured silk. Two scarfs bordered with fringe, with deep gold colour and black heading are draped across the front, and fastened under bows of ribbon. These scarfs are fastened in at the seam nearest the back, as shown in the second illustration, and immediately under the pocket. The dress fastens at the back, and the fan-shaped train is added where the opening begins; both sides of this opening are ornamented with a row of buttons. The bodice is open, and may be filled in with a white pleated chemisette or one to match the dress, the opening is bordered with a double pleating of black and gold colour, and piping of gold colour, which is prolonged down the side of the front to the second bow. Quantity of material required, 22 yards of faille.

No. 252.—The Osma Chapeau.

Winter chapeau of black velvet trimmed with moonlight beads. The brim is filled in with goffered crêpe lisse and a black lace mantilla carried over the bonnet is tied under the chin, forming strings.

No. 253.—Woollen Fichu.

Fichu edged with a ball fringe, and made in all colours.

1st size, 40 inches square	...	...	5s. 9d.
2nd size, 48 inches square	...	...	7s. 6d.
3rd size, 56 inches square	..	...	9s. 6d.

No. 254.—The Fersen Mantle.

Confection of black faille trimmed with embroidery, feather garniture on all the borders and carried up the front. Passementerie ornaments are placed as shown in the illustration. Marie Stuart chapeau of velvet with trimmings of flowers in front, feathers at the side, and a bow of ribbon at the back. Quantity of material required, 9 yards of faille.

No. 255.—Dressy Parure.

Collarette-plastron formed of bouillonnés, and embroidered bands for the lower part, the upper part consisting of alternate rows of insertion and embroidery. Round the neck is a band of insertion, finished at each edge with an embroidered frill to match the bands in front. Sleeve to match.

No. 256.—The Thurso Mantle.

Waterproof cloak with a pélerine. All the edges of this mantle are trimmed with braiding, including the sleeves which are formed by the pélerine. The pockets are placed inside, the opening being hidden under small buttoned tabs. Grey felt hat turned up at the sides, trimmed with velvet and a short feather. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of double width tweed.

No. 257.—New Chapeau.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Brown straw bonnet with a bouillonné of faille, a plume of brown feathers, gauze and antique gold buckles. Made in all colours. Price 2l. 15s.

No. 258.—Autumnal Chapeau.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Black chip bonnet, trimmed with a coquillé of black lace and double loops of faille or satin, a spray of wall-flowers and black strings. Price 2l. 2s.

No. 259.—The Pernetty Pardessus.

Vêtement of dark grey cloth, forming a kind of paletot-ulster, ornamented in front with passementerie trimmings, and also on the sleeves. A triple cap and deep turned down collar finishes it at the neck, giving additional warmth when required, but made separate from the vêtement, so that it may be worn at will. A pleated pocket at one side completes this handsome vêtement, the pattern of which is given on the Diagram Sheet. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

No. 260.—The Meredith Dressing-gown.

Dressing-gown made of plain or striped flannel; the skirt is gored to give sufficient fulness and forms a slight train at the back; deep cuffs and pockets, and a waistband. Quantity of material required, 8 yards of flannel.

No. 261.—New Woollen Fichu.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Fichu made of silk and wool with a ball fringe. Price 9s. 6d.

No. 262.—The Islam Costume.

This vêtement is made of nut-brown cloth bound with faille of the same colour; a scarf of the same is carried over the boxpleat at the back, and down to the opening at the side. Tripled revers ornamenting the opening at each side, and a triple pélerine and parements bound with faille; revers pockets to match. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

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The cot to which I refer is the Folding Bassinette made by Mr. Bradly Barnard, 107, St. Paul's Road, Highbury. This admirably arranged bassinette, is as pretty and cosy as it is convenient, far exceeding in this respect the time-honoured wicker bassinettes, which, when they stood on the floor were generally in an unavoidable draught, and when they were placed on chairs stood in eminent danger of being knocked over. Neither of these risks can be run with Barnard's Folding Bassinette; it stands firmly at a convenient height from the ground, and yet is lighter and more easily carried from room to room than the older kind. When not in use the bassinette can be folded together and put away in an exceedingly small space; it has, in short, all the qualities of beauty, lightness, and convenience; its durability too is very great, for I know a family of eight romping children who have all slept for the first few months of their lives in the same folding bassinette, which is not nearly worn out yet, has never been upset or proved anything but a treasure to the mother of these young people.

Amongst the pleasant contrivances for adding to our warmth and comfort during the coming winter are some charming double silk cuffs, in plain colours, or in vertical stripes. Ladies who like to protect their wrists from the cold should inquire for these of their drapers or hosiers; the cuffs are extremely pretty, the colours in those which are striped vertically being well combined, and they are also most comfortably warm. The plain cuffs are intended chiefly for gentlemen, and a pair of them, particularly if they were presented on a cold, frosty morning, would be an acceptable gift to the bread-winner of the family, who is obliged to leave his comfortable home no matter what discomforts await him outside.

In these days of increasingly long skirts, ladies will welcome with pleasure an effectual means of freeing themselves from the discomfort and weight of a heavy train, and this will be found in "Fyfe's Patent Dress-holder," which can be had at any good draper's. This novel contrivance is quite as pretty as it is useful, it is of plated silver, in appearance somewhat like a pair of scissors; but opening and closing in the contrary way. The ends which catch the dress are round, and fit into each other by means of a thick soft pad of India-rubber, forming an admirable preventive against creasing or cutting the material which it clasps, and rendering it in this respect a great improvement on the ordinary metal dress-holders. The two handles are held together by a prettily chased silver butterfly, which slips up and down as required, and a ring is attached through which a handsome black silk cord is passed to suspend the dress-holder from the waist.

THE SILKWORM.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 241.—The Seville Mantilla.

Black lace mantilla, serving also as a graceful head-dress. It is arranged in pleats on the top of the head under a bow of ribbon, and the ends are tied in front.

No. 242.—The Dosné Toilette.

Princess dress of striped woollen material. The edge of the skirt is scalloped and placed over a pleating to match the dress; a basque is simulated at the back, by a scalloped band, the sewing on of which is hidden under a bias tab, fastened on with two buttons; a row of buttons, finishes this ornamentation. Quantity of material required, 16 yards of 27 inch wide material.

No. 243.—Evening Parure.

The parure consists of a fichu with one long end, finished off at the point with an anmonière and a cuff to match, trimmed with bows of coloured ribbon.

No. 244.—New Parure.

This model is suited for an elderly lady; the double fichu and cuffs are composed of muslin edged with lace, and the fichu is fastened in front under a ribbon bow.

No. 245.—Fashionable Autumnal Mantles.

Fig. 1. Confection of nut-brown fancy cloth, trimmed with wide braid and wooden buttons, the same colour as the cloth. Parements on the sleeves ornamented with three small tabs; turned down collar covered with braid. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards of cloth.

Fig. 2. Black striped cloth confection, ornamented with braid, and bordered with a scalloped bias band bound with faille; the points of the scallops and the space between are trimmed with small tassels; this garniture is repeated on the parement. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards of cloth.

Fig. 3. Confection of black faille lined with quilted silk, and trimmed with a border of feather garniture, and passementerie ornaments; smaller ornaments of the same kind are placed on the opening of the sleeve, and the neck is finished off with a band of feather trimming. Quantity of material required, 7 yards of faille.

Fig. 4. Confection of ribbed cloth, with very wide sleeves; all the edges are trimmed with braid, passementerie, and fringe, and the it is lined with silk. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of cloth.

No. 246.—The Lovtcha Redingote.

Water-proof cloak of diagonal cloth or tweed, with triple collar and parement, trimmed with bias bands, bound at the edges with silk. A similar band is carried round the lower edge, and fastens in front as at the back with three buttons. The vêtement is buttoned from the upper to the lower edge with bone buttons to match the cloth, and the pockets trimmed with bias bands are ornamented with similar buttons. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

No. 247.—The Senorita Mantilla.

Mantilla composed of a square of China crape, trimmed round all the edges with a row of black ribbon velvet and silk fringe. The corner which is draped on the head is fastened at the back under a bow of black velvet.

No. 248.—The Melton Riding Habit.

Riding habit of dark blue cloth. The skirt has two pleats at the back, and is very long and plain. The corsage, rather short at the sides, has small square basques in front and at the back, where they are ornamented with a row of buttons on each basque.

No. 249.—The Pigott Costume.

Travelling costume of dark woollen material. The skirt at the edge is trimmed with a pleating and bias band; the scarf tunic, forming a deep wide end at the back, is fastened on one side under a row of buttons and simulated button holes; and on the other is draped by a bow of ribbon. A mantilla of the same material is trimmed round the edge and down the back with pleatings and abias band. Quantity of material required 20 yards.

No. 250.—The Morven and Carveth Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Visiting toilette of silk and prune cashmere. Plain trained skirt, the front pleated lengthwise. Habit of cashmere, open in front and fastened diagonally, all the edges, including the sleeves, are trimmed with Mirecourt lace. A row of buttons ornaments the side of the front to simulate a fastening. Quantity of material required, 11 yards of silk, and 2½ yards of double-width cashmere.

Fig. 2. Black grenadine dress, Princess-shaped in front, and open square at the neck, the front of the corsage is ornamented with a plastron of black silk with buttons at the sides. The square opening is trimmed with a thick ruche of grenadine. The back of the bodice is gathered to the waist as shown in the illustration, and these gathers may be prolonged to the first flounce. The graduated flounces are bound with white at the upper edge, and bordered with lace at the lower. Duchesse sleeves with a pleating of grenadine. Long black silk mittens complete this toilette. Quantity of material required, 16 yards of grenadine.

No. 251.—The Mahren Costume.

Figs. 1 and 2. Front and back of a visiting costume of black faille. This dress is of Princess form; the lower part of the skirt in front is trimmed with "lilliputian" flounces of the same material, with the exception of the lowest one which is of gold coloured silk. Two scarfs bordered with fringe, with deep gold colour and black heading are draped across the front, and fastened under bows of ribbon. These scarfs are fastened in at the seam nearest the back, as shown in the second illustration, and immediately under the pocket. The dress fastens at the back, and the fan-shaped train is added where the opening begins; both sides of this opening are ornamented with a row of buttons. The bodice is open, and may be filled in with a white pleated chemisette or one to match the dress, the opening is bordered with a double pleating of black and gold colour, and piping of gold colour, which is prolonged down the side of the front to the second bow. Quantity of material required, 22 yards of faille.

No. 252.—The Osma Chapeau.

Winter chapeau of black velvet trimmed with moonlight beads. The brim is filled in with goffered crêpe lisse and a black lace mantilla carried over the bonnet is tied under the chin, forming strings.

No. 253.—Woollen Fichu.

Fichu edged with a ball fringe, and made in all colours.

1st size, 40 inches square	...	...	5s. 9d.
2nd size, 48 inches square	...	...	7s. 6d.
3rd size, 56 inches square	...	...	9s. 6d.

No. 254.—The Fersen Mantle.

Confection of black faille trimmed with embroidery, feather garniture on all the borders and carried up the front. Passementerie ornaments are placed as shown in the illustration. Marie Stuart chapeau of velvet with trimmings of flowers in front, feathers at the side, and a bow of ribbon at the back. Quantity of material required, 9 yards of faille.

No. 255.—Dressy Parure.

Collarette-plastron formed of bouillonnés, and embroidered bands for the lower part, the upper part consisting of alternate rows of insertion and embroidery. Round the neck is a band of insertion, finished at each edge with an embroidered frill to match the bands in front. Sleeve to match.

No. 256.—The Thurso Mantle.

Waterproof cloak with a pélerine. All the edges of this mantle are trimmed with braiding, including the sleeves which are formed by the pélerine. The pockets are placed inside, the opening being hidden under small buttoned tabs. Grey felt hat turned up at the sides, trimmed with velvet and a short feather. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of double width tweed.

No. 257.—New Chapeau.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Brown straw bonnet with a bouillonné of faille, a plume of brown feathers, gauze and antique gold buckles. Made in all colours. Price 2*l.* 15*s.*

No. 258.—Autumnal Chapeau.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Black chip bonnet, trimmed with a coquillé of black ace and double loops of faille or satin, a spray of wall-flowers and black strings. Price 2*l.* 2*s.*

No. 259.—The Pernetty Pardessus.

Vêtement of dark grey cloth, forming a kind of paletot-ulster, ornamented in front with passementerie trimmings, and also on the sleeves. A triple cap and deep turned down collar finishes it at the neck, giving additional warmth when required, but made separate from the vêtement, so that it may be worn at will. A pleated pocket at one side completes this handsome vêtement, the pattern of which is given on the Diagram Sheet. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

No. 260.—The Meredith Dressing-gown.

Dressing-gown made of plain or striped flannel; the skirt is gored to give sufficient fulness and forms a slight train at the back; deep cuffs and pockets, and a waistband. Quantity of material required, 8 yards of flannel.

No. 261.—New Woollen Fichu.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Fichu made of silk and wool with a ball fringe. Price 9*s.* 6*d.*

No. 262.—The Islam Costume.

This vêtement is made of nut-brown cloth bound with faille of the same colour; a scarf of the same is carried over the boxpleat at the back, and down to the opening at the side. Triple revers ornamenting the opening at each side, and a triple pélerine and parements bound with faille; revers pockets to match. Quantity of material required, 6 yards of double width cloth.

No. 250.—The Morven and Carveth Toilettes.

Made-up Models, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 251.—THE MAHREN COSTUME.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d. ; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.

2. Letters requiring answers in next month's JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.

4. Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.

5. Letters will be answered in the JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. In cases where Immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects, MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depôt, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

THE Mantilla upon our first page is not only exceedingly becoming but very easily made, and can be worn not merely as an evening head-gear, but is suitable as a light wrap when one is suffering with cold, or from the too fashionable neuralgia pains. It can be made of tulle, or from an old lace shawl, or better still from the Spanish lace sold by Messrs. Laugher & Cosens, by the yard. The pattern is given on our Diagram Sheet and is the same shape exactly as that of the Senorita, also illustrated in this number.

The Dosné toilette consists of a plain dress, the front Princess shaped, the side pieces of the back are also cut *à La Princesse*, but the back width itself is added under a jacket basque. A sailor collar cut square in front and back is added, and looks very well on a slender figure, but for stout ladies I advise the trimming to be simulated only; our readers will notice that the buttons are graduated in size, the cuff is trimmed to match; our model is of striped silk, the buttons are pearl, and the cording white plush. This model would look exceedingly well in velveteen, or in cashmere, as well as in several of the new winter materials.

The evening parure, No. 243, is suitable for wearing over a high silk dress, which is at once transformed into a dressy toilette; the back of the aumonière is furnished with a brooch pin, by which it is fastened to the dress; the cuff has also a brooch pin to fasten it outside the close sleeve which it trims very completely. The second parure on the same page is intended for an old lady; it forms a fichu of clear muslin edged with lace and is trimmed with a satin cording matching the toilette, and a satin bow composed of treble loops.

The autumnal mantles shown on the next page are neat and ladylike, they are made of the new fancy cloths, the trimming consisting in the first model of wide bands of silk stitched in rows; handsome fancy buttons are placed on each side of the front. The second model is more fanciful, having a zigzag passementerie trimming and fancy fringe. The third mantle is composed of ribbed cloth edged with silk fringe, passementerie, and a new trimming made of silk in imitation of fur, but which is less durable than fur trimming. The fourth figure is a most elegant mantle of matelassé cloth, trimmed with passementerie; the shape is very becoming.

The Lovtcha redingote, although at first sight presenting some eccentricities, is destined to be one of the leading mantles of the season. The first peculiarity observable is the cape, which is composed of a succession of three deep collars like a coachman's cape, each collar is corded with silk. Silk pleatings are introduced at the back, and the whole redingote is trimmed with bands of silk, corded with silk at the edges.

No. 252.—THE OSMA CHAPEAU.

The Senorita Mantilla, the pattern of which is given on the Diagram Sheet, is made of white cashmere edged with fringe, and trimmed with black velvet above the fringe, both inside and outside the vêtement. It can also be made of crêpe de Chine or India silk.

The Melton riding habit is distinguished by the severe simplicity of its cut; our model is made of fine invisible blue twilled cloth, the edges are corded with very rich silk.

The Pigott costume is extremely ladylike in black cashmere, the skirt can be plain or trimmed as in our model; the polonaise is of Princess shape, buttoned at the side and slightly draped at the back. The mantle accompanying this toilette is trimmed to match the dress, and is lined throughout with silk; in front the ends are cut square.

The mantle of the Pigott costume should not be made up in any of the extremely thick fabrics which are, unfortunately for stout figures, so very fashionable. The band and garniture can be of silk—and lace, narrow of course, may be substituted in place of the flutings shown in our model. Those who are at all chilly can wear, during this month, and in fact until furs are resumed, the very pretty *lace boas* now worn, and which are easily made by any one possessing lace, real or imitation.

The Morven costume consists of a plain trained skirt with a pleated front, and a habit basque of cashmere edged by white embroidery, buttoning crossways in front. The sleeve to match.

The Carveth toilette has a gathered back and plain Princess front; the train is ornamented by six flounces, each flounce edged by white embroidery, and headed by a binding of white silk.

The Mahren costume presents a very dressy toilette; the back is corded and buttoned, the train put in thick pleats forming a fan, the front of the skirt trimmed with bouillons and pleatings; the upper part of the polonaise in front forms a small Breton jacket simulated by the trimming. It is closed by bows in a bias line on the left side, and trimmed with a handsome pocket, deep netted fringe and bows.

The Osma chapeau is very ladylike, but I take exception to the bird at the side; birds must really not be worn.

No. 253 shows a pretty woollen fichu mantilla, many thousands of which are sold by the Grands Magasins du Louvre in every variety of colour and pattern. The Fersen mantle is exceedingly handsome, suitable for a bride to return visits in, or for a carriage; it is made of sicilienne, lined and slightly wadded, and trimmed with rich passementerie and a narrow band of fur.

The dressy parure on the next page can be easily made by our readers as the pattern of the embroidery is given on our needlework pages. The Thurso mantle is a useful model, the sleeve of which forms a deep cape; it is trimmed with passementerie braid and buttons, and is long, almost long enough to cover the dress. The two bonnets which follow are excellent models from the Grands Magasins du Louvre; they are suitable for young married ladies.

The Pernetty pardessus is another example of the prevailing style to be worn; the little cape fastens at the side, and has a rolled revers like a gentleman's coat. The front closes with Brandenburgs, graduated in size and placed at equal distances. The pattern of this vêtement will be found upon our Diagram Sheet.

The Meredith dressing-gown is a useful model which I advise our readers to make up in the new Alliance flannel, manufactured by Mr. Williamson, of Leighton Buzzard, price 2s. per yard.

The Islam costume is designed to be worn at a wedding, the silk is of two colours, the trimming matching the skirt, the pardessus of a darker shade. Three little capes, slashed at the back, ornament the upper part; the back has a Watteau pleat draped, and revers ornament both back and sides of this stylish and striking vêtement.

The pattern with which we present our readers is the Isabelle paletot; the shape is new and very pretty, it is of medium size and can be enlarged or diminished at will without difficulty. The trimming consists of braid

and a little point Russe embroidery executed in purse silk, or tailor's twist, and Russia silk braid. We do not advise our readers to use worsted braid, as the effect is so much richer and handsomer worked in silk braid. The pattern is complete, the design being given for both the fronts, the back and the four side pieces. The sleeve will be found on the Diagram Sheet, together with the braided designs for both cuffs, as we were unable to give them clearly on the same sheet as the paletot. The remaining pattern on the Diagram Sheet is the model of a new night-dress which we think our readers will find useful.

Our coloured plate shows some ladylike and practical costumes; the dress of the young lady is an excellent model for the winter and could be copied in velveteen and neigeüse; the dress of the second figure is made of the new figured *bourre de soie*, and is a stylish and yet simple model. The long jacket will be very general, especially for morning costumes. The boy's costume would look well in black velveteen, or for every day wear, in stout serge or cloth.

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With Paris Patterns and Models, *Price 6d.*

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DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.—Lessons in Dressmaking, Spinnings in Town by THE SILKWORM. Latest from Paris.
MYRA'S ANSWERS—Dress, Health and Personal Attention, Fashion in Furniture, Answers on Furnishing, The Cuisine, Books and Authors, Miscellaneous, &c., &c.

No. 853.—WOOLLEN FICHU,

Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

MESDAMES ADOLPHE AND MARIE GOUBAUD'S LIST OF PRICES.

Mantles, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Casaques, Mantillas, Paletots, ordinary size and trimmings, 2s. 9d.; with elaborate trimmings, or of special make, 3s. 6d, Polonaise, 3s. 6d.; Waterproof Cloak, 3s. 6d.; Ulster Coat, 3s. 6d.; Pelerine, 1s.; Garden Hoods, 1s.; The new Sash, with Waistband 1s.; Short Loose Jacket for the House, 1s. 6d.; Tunic, 2s.; Tunics for evening wear, 2s. 6d.; Louis XVth Waistcoat, 1s. 6d.; Princess Morning or Breakfast Dress, 4s.; Short Walking Costume, complete, including Tunic, Under-skirt, and Bodice, 5s.; Indoor Dress, 5s.; ditto, ditto, elaborately trimmed, 5s. 6d.; Ball Dress, 5s. 6d.; Ball Dress, more elaborate, 6s. 6d.; Dinner Dress, 5s. 6d.; Dressing Gowns, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Gentleman's ditto, 2s. 6d.; Plain Train Skirt, 2s.; Skirt, trimmed, 2s. 6d.; Short Skirt and Petticoat, 2s. 6d.; Riding Habit, 4s.; ditto, Trousers, 2s. 6d.; Short Sleeves, 9d.; Fashionably cut and trimmed Open or Closed Sleeves, 1s.; High Bodice, 1s.; ditto, trimmed, 1s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, and with Sleeve, 2s. 6d.; Bodice with revers, 1s. 6d.; Low Bodice for evening wear, including Berthe and Sleeve, 2s.; Cuirasse Bodice, 2s. 6d.; Gathered or Pleated Bodice, 2s. 6d.; Bodice with Bouillonné Plastron, 3s. 6d.; Nightcap, with or without strings, 6d.; Petticoat Band, 1s.; Petticoat body, high or low, 1s.; Chemise, 1s. 6d.; Night Dress, 2s.; Drawers, 1s. 6d.; Ladies' Knickerbockers for Scarlet Flannel, 1s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, for Longcloth, 1s. 6d.; Petticoat, 1s. 6d.; Bathing dress, complete, including Trousers, Tunic, and Cap, 2s.; Little Girl's Gored Dress high or low, 2s. 6d.; ditto, Polonaise, 2s. 6d.; ditto, Tunic, 1s.; ditto, Dress, Paletots or Jackets, 1s. 6d.; ditto, Costume complete, 3s. 6d.; ditto. French Pelisse, 2s.; ditto, Gipsy Cloak, 1s. 6d.; ditto Waterproof Cloak, 2s.; Children's Pelisses, including Cape, Body, and Skirt, 2s.; Boy's Knickerbocker Suit, 1s. 6d.; ditto, Scotch Suit or Highland dress, 2s.; ditto, Sailor Suit, 1s. 6d.; Tunics, high or low, 1s.; Little Boy's Inverness Cape, 2s.; ditto, Pea Jacket or Overcoat, 1s. 6d.; Ulster Coat, 1s. 6d.; Children's Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, and Knickerbockers, each 1s.; Union Chemise and Drawers, 1s.; Pinafores, 1s.; Aprons, 1s. 6d. The above prices are for children under ten years of age. A complete set of things for a Baby's Layette, including eight articles, 6s.; the same with Cloak, 7s. 6d.; Baby's Cloak, separately, 2s. Flat patterns only, of all the above-named garments sent, post free, for half the price of made-up models, but these cannot be cut to measure. In order to ensure perfect accuracy in the fit and set of the dress, &c., Mesdames GOUBAUD enclose all the flat patterns necessary to cut out by, with each made-up and trimmed model. A discount of 10 per cent. taken from these prices upon orders amounting to 20s. and upwards. In consequence of Mesdames GOUBAUD'S large correspondence, they are obliged in every instance to require payment in advance for all patterns. Address, 39, Bedford St. Covent Garden.

One of the principal causes of an ill-fitting dress is frequently occasioned by a badly shaped and bulky petticoat. This is entirely obviated by the "Jupon Sans Plis" introduced this season by Mrs. ADOLPHUS W. BAUER, of 64, Oxford Street. It comprises a bodice and skirt combined, and being shaped to the figure, it dispenses with all unnecessary fulness round the waist, from 21s. 6d.—[ADVT.]

DO YOU BUY BERLIN WOOLS? BEST QUALITY ONLY.—Black or White 3½d. per oz., 3s. 11d. per lb. Single or Double same price. Shetland, Andalusian, Fleecy, and Scotch Fingering Yarns. Complete list and samples post free from M. WHELLENS, 6, Queen's Terrace, Camden Road.—[ADVT.]

DRESS.

NOUVELLE RICHE.—You can still keep to a simple style of dress, and be at the same time ladylike and well dressed. If you have household occupations in the morning, wear a morning dress until these are ended; if not, put on a good stuff dress in the morning, and this you do not require to change as a general rule, until you dress for dinner. For the winter season, a dress of any of the fashionable woollen materials nicely made and trimmed, is suitable for walking or driving, and a handsome black silk for paying ceremonious visits; and for evening or dinner toilette at home, an old silk may be made up to look very nice, with a pretty lace fichu, and bows of ribbon; or a black grenadine over an old black silk dress answers well. I am sorry you did not tell me your position more clearly, as I could then have given you directions less vague and general. In shopping, visiting, and for church, wear a bonnet, not a hat, and be very particular that the different colours in your toilette, including those of bonnet and gloves, harmonize with each other.

CINDERELLA.—1. Your material is too soft and thin for a Princess dress, make it with a long draped polonaise and skirt. The dress would look best made all of the same material, and trimmed with imitation feather trimming. Should you require, however, to mix it with another material, it should be brown, the same colour but several shades darker than the pattern you send; none of the other colours you suggest would look well. 2. The little boy's shirt should be made high to the throat, and with long sleeves. 3. Line the serge suit with soft twilled calico not with flannel. 4. We shall be giving the pattern you require soon.

FRUDA.—1. A plain black grenadine polonaise would look better than fancy grenadine for wearing over striped silk. 2. You would find 8 yards sufficient, and being slight, a gathered bodice would suit you very nicely. 3. No: a plain silk bodice to match the skirt must be worn under the grenadine polonaise, not a black silk, and it must not be gathered.

A COUNTRY RESIDENT.—Velveteen will be worn this winter; I advise you and your friend to make your dresses with long skirts and habit-basques. The skirts require no trimming, and the habit-basques only require to be piped with black silk, and fastened with a row of pretty black buttons. As you are tall make the basques long at the back.

NOTTINGHAM.—1. A simple white alpaca dress made would make a very pretty and inexpensive wedding-dress, and you would find it useful afterwards. 2. For the bridesmaids, white cashmere dresses relieved with pipings and bows of deep red, as they are dark and pale; small bonnets made of the same materials as the dress, copy from some pretty model in the Journal. You will not find this style of dress at all expensive.

"IF THE CAP FITS, WEAR IT."—Unfortunately many Ladies have more cogent reasons for "Wearing the Cap" than its fitness, viz.—the Loss of Nature's own covering. The use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, however, will render this expedient unnecessary, as it preserves the hair from falling off, and at the same time imparts to it a softness and brilliancy which is truly charming. Sold by chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers; buy none but ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—[ADVT.]

MAUDE.—1. I advise you to have a black cloth jacket in preference to a light grey for the winter; a light grey cloth would not look well trimmed with black fur, but your fur would look very well on a black jacket. 2. Sealskin is always more or less worn, but it will not be so fashionable as cloth trimmed with fur.

ROSE-BUD.—1. You cannot improve your ball-dress by altering the bouillonné garnitures, nothing is prettier. 2. A cuirasse bodice with rather long basques, it should be low and with short sleeves, or if preferred cut low and square, with net or tulle sleeves reaching to the elbow. 3. The dress you describe is admirably suited for a bazaar at this time of the year. You will not find it too gay in comparison with the others you will be sure to see there.

KATE.—1. Any good dressmaker will be able to put fur trimming on your jacket, if you do not wish to send it to a furrier. 2. The black satin will make a very nice skirt for wearing under grenadine or net. Make it quite separate with a plain skirt and high bodice, the skirt fastened on the bodice, and the band of the skirt made of black satin. A plain Princess dress is best, but as you already have the bodice it will do very well, if you are careful to fasten the two together neatly at the waist. Cut it square in front and the sleeves to reach the elbow.

TOINETTE.—1. I advise you to have your polonaise remade from a good pattern, all the trimmings will do again very nicely, a mantilla of the same material as the dress, edged with fringe would look very well with it; see models in the Journal. 2. Your sealskin collar and cuffs will come in nicely later on; sealskin is always worn more or less, and the colour of your polonaise will harmonize very well with it. 3. The MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL is 6*d*. (or 8*d*., including postage.) 4. A netted fichu is simply a square of plain netting, with an edging or fringe.

FLORENCE.—You would not find a black velveteen dress so serviceable for general wear as serge. I advise you to get a very dark green or blue serge, and make it with a Princess polonaise, and skirt several inches on the ground at the back, trimming with black braid or pleatings of the material. If you trim with braid you will require 17 yards of serge, but if you trim with the material you will require some yards more, depending on the amount of trimming.

AN UPPER NURSE.—1. I think you would find pretty grey alpaca very suitable for your bridesmaid's dress, with a bonnet of chip or silk to match as nearly as possible. 2. No other material would look well made up with China silk, I advise you, therefore, to try and match it, or get the dress made so that the quantity you have may be sufficient.

LITTLE PET.—1. Patterns of Princess dresses for little girls have already been given in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL. The style you suggest would do admirably. I do not think you can improve upon it. 2. For a little girl of two-and-a-half years, a rink hat would only require to be a soft round crown of velvet, lined with stiff muslin and silk and shaped by ribbon wire, a band of fur round the edge; half-a-yard of velvet would be ample.

M. C. B.—1. Your dress requires no alteration at present; from your description it is in the style now worn, and I fear you would only spoil it by altering it. 2. The bodice of the muslin dress need not be changed, as coat tail bodices will be worn during the autumn and winter months. Remove the Bulgare pleat, and gather the fulness of the skirt at the waist, and again about half-way down the skirt. As you do not like the deep bias flounce, you can cut it into several small ones.

No. 254.—THE FERSEN MANTLE.

Made-up Model, 3*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

W. M. E. T.—Your young friend will find all needful details of dress-making in "Lessons in Dress-making," by Myra a shilling book, published by Messrs. Goubaud & Son, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—I am sorry we shall not be able to comply with your request at present.

LORNA.—A velvet jacket trimmed with jet and fringe, is not suitable for wearing with a dress trimmed with crape. I advise you to get a jacket or mantle to match the dress and trim it with crape to correspond.

ELVIRA.—A sealskin paletot is preferable to a loose sealskin jacket; the shape is more fashionable and very much more becoming to the figure.

NELLIE H.—1. I fear you will not find 12 yards of silk enough for a dress, however you can try as your silk is wide. 2. A good silk does not really require any other trimming than parements and pocket of the same material. 3. A plain Princess dress made with an added train would suit you very nicely, much better than any other style, as it gives an appearance of additional height, and will not soon look old-fashioned. 4. Tell your friend to make a habit-basque for her serge dress from the polonaise; there will be ample material, and the same trimming will do. The deep flounce may be cut into several small ones.

MAGSIE.—1. Scarfs are not much worn, but when they are the tie is in front. 2. Trim the front of the white muslin polonaise with a coquillé of lace, inserting here and there bows of ribbon. 3. Feather-covered toques and tweed "deer-stalker" hats will be worn. For further details see articles in the present number of the Journal.

ALICE.—There are an illustration and a pattern of the blouse you require in the Journal for September 1st. The pattern is on the diagram sheet, and the Floreshti costum, 226, illustrates the bodice.

AN ADMIRER OF MYRA.—I advise you to get a dark grey Estamene serge; it will make a very ladylike and useful dress. Have it made with a demi-trained skirt and Princess polonaise, and trim it with embroidered braid in shades of the same colour as the dress, or if you prefer a more quiet style, one of the new fancy black braids will look equally well. For reply to second question see Needlework.

TOPSY.—1. If I knew the style of your polonaise I should be in a better position to advise you what to do with it. If possible make it into a habit-basque to wear over a skirt of the same or of another material; the colour must match exactly. 2. If for a quiet wedding, a silver-grey poplin or Japanese silk would make a very pretty dress, and be useful afterwards. Make it a Princess dress if that style suits you; if not, with a trained skirt and bodice with deep basques.

EILY.—Patterns of a Richelieu collar and sleeves were given on the diagram sheet of MYRA'S JOURNAL of 1st September. These will answer your purpose.

HILDA.—I fear you will not improve your dress by taking it to pieces. The only change that would be an advantage would be to remove the velveteen pointed bands in front if the marks do not show; leave the other part of the skirt trimming, and make of the revers deep basques for your jacket; the join could be hidden under a waistband. Border the jacket with the velveteen, and make cuffs, collar, and pocket of the same.

MRS. GOULD, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER, 94, Fairfoot Road, Campbell Road, Bow.—Ladies' own materials made up. A stylish costume from 7*s*. 6*d*.—[ADVT.]

RENOVO.—Free by post, six, twelve, or twenty-four stamps. The Great American Glove Cleaner. C. WILLIAMSON, Leather Make Calico Depot, 91, Edgware Road.—[ADVT.]

BEAU IDEAL EMBROIDERY.—Albion and Excelsior Trimmings. Pattern Sheets of all these favourite goods free Two Stamps. Single Cards. Free by Post. C. WILLIAMSON, Berlin House, Leighton Buzzard.—[ADVT.]

THE ROWANBERRY.—Carry out your idea about making the black serge dress, it will look very nice made with a long polonaise and skirt. Any good draper in Edinburgh I should think would be able to supply fancy black braids, but if you cannot get the kind you require write for patterns to Messrs. Gask & Gask, or Messrs. P. Robinson & Co., Oxford Street, London, W. The prices of these braids is from 6*d*. a yard, about 2 inches wide.

F. A. L.—You cannot improve upon your dress and jacket by altering either in any way; both are quite in keeping with the present fashions, with the exception that one row of buttons down the front is more general than are three rows.

M. D.—You cannot make a tight jacket semi-fitting without joining the material, and to do so would spoil the appearance of the vêtement. I fear the velvet will be marked by the fur now on it, but if not, remove the fur trimming to the lower edge of the jacket, and line it with black silk or fine black alpaca.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER. — I cannot give the pattern you ask for this month, but no doubt you will be able to copy from some of the illustrations you will find in the Journal, If not make your dress Princess shape, with an added train, and trim the lower edge with two or three pleatings of the serge, and the fronts and sleeves with embroidered braid in different shades of blue. Make the sleeves very tight to the arm, and trim them with plain bracelet bands of the braid.

BEATRICE L. (St. Helen's).—Make your autumn jacket like the Mostyn paletot, No. 240, in the Journal of 1st September. Madame GOUBAUD will send you the pattern. For reply to other question see "Health and Personal Attention."

BIT.—Make a Princess dress of the neigeuse, with an added train of velveteen, the fawn and brown will harmonize admirably. Drape the sides of the Princess dress to the added train at the sides, raising it three or four inches from the lower edge all round, and fill this in with a pleating of velveteen. A velveteen collar and cuffs will form the necessary finish at the neck and wrists; a row of buttons to match down the front. The sewing on of the added train may be hidden under several deep wide loops of velveteen, or the train can be simply gathered neatly, with no trimming beyond a heading an inch deep.

CLOVELLA.—You can trim your mauve silk with cream colour, but it must be of a very pale shade, like ivory; gauze would look best, but tarlatan is less expensive. For style of arranging, see "Dressmaking Lessons," in Journal of 1st October but if you use tarlatan make pleated not gathered flounces.

H. M. D.—You will find the pattern you ask for on the Diagram Sheet, this month. You will require five yards of double-width cloth, and I advise you to have a dark green, or a dark grey tweed.

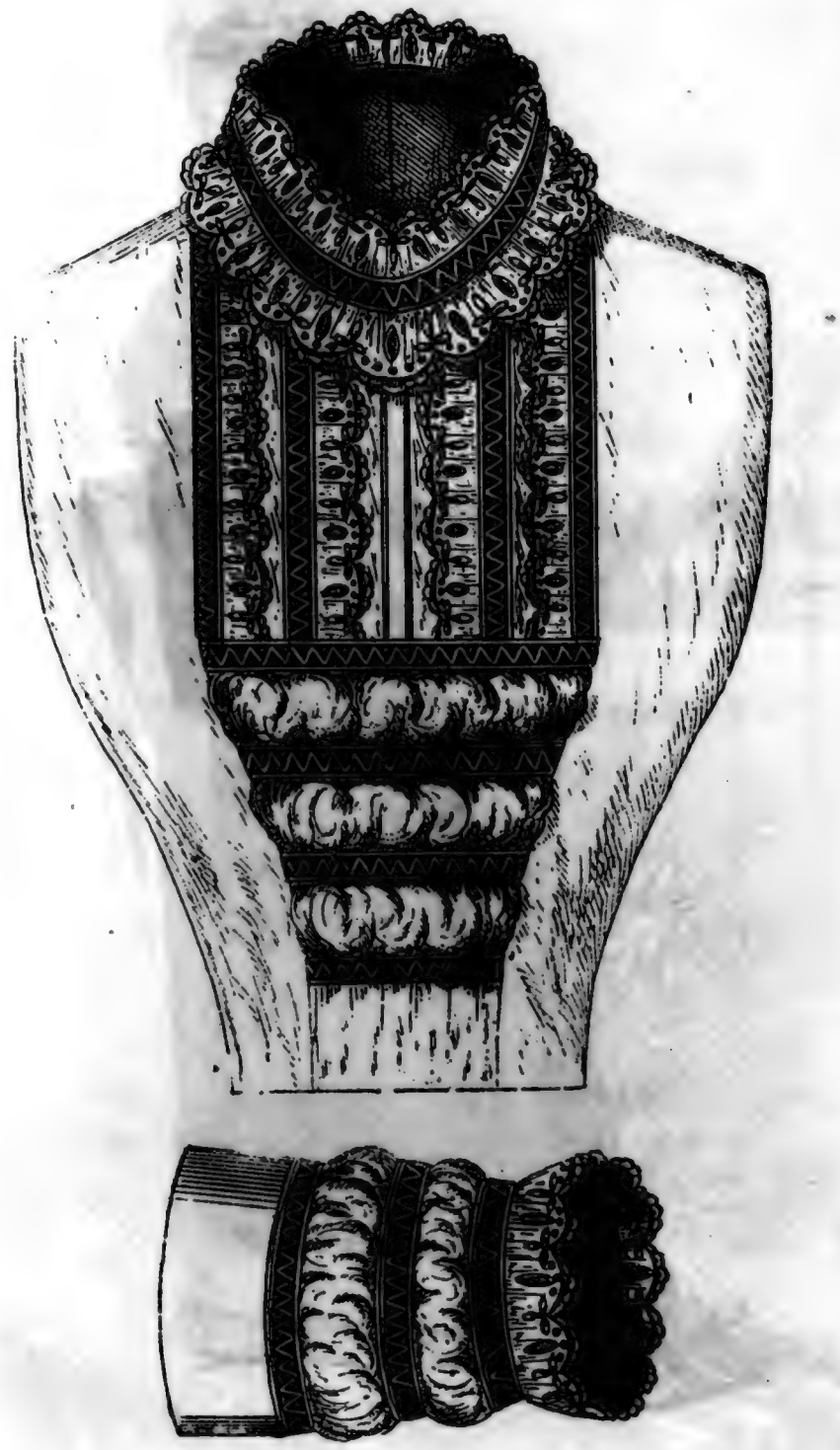
C. H.—Plush will be worn in winter, but I do not recommend a deep band of it for lengthening your thick cloth jacket; a deep band of fur would be more suitable and serviceable at the same time.

LABURNUM.—You will find on the October Diagram Sheet a pattern from which you will be able to cut an Ulster; you must lengthen the pattern to suit yourself. Ulsters are now worn without a band, and fitting as closely as a paletot.

COLORADO BEETLE.—We shall probably give the patterns for which you ask during the course of the winter, but cannot promise them by the time you name. Similar patterns have been given in former numbers.

POOR HARD UP.—1. Your jacket is quite *à la mode*; line it with dimette and silk, and trim with grey fur or imitation feather-trimming, which you can buy at any good draper's for about 2*s*. a yard (see advertisemen's in the Journal.) 2. Plush cannot be dyed to look well; your hat requires no alteration; your cream silk bonnet would look well trimmed with autumnal tinted velvet foliage. 3. As you do not require a new jacket, you will find £3 sufficient for gloves, stockings, shoes and umbrella, but certainly not for an ulster, as you cannot get a good one for less than 30*s*.

DAME ROSS.—Your idea of pale blue silk dresses for fair-haired bridesmaids is in very good taste, and will be more suitable for a wedding in December than any light thin material; they will also come in nicely for evening dresses afterwards. Wreaths are not worn now with bridesmaids' attire so much as pretty little caps to match the dresses; these may be trimmed with forget-me-nots and lace.



No. 255.—DRESSY PARURE.

GERTRUDE.—I advise you to make your dress like illustration No. 201, page 181 of this Journal, for August 1st. The train is put on with five gathers, and the sewing hidden under the ruche (see figure 1). Madame GOUBAUD will send you a pattern of the toilette, and it will look equally well made all of one material. Pipe the seams on the back with dark red silk, bind the upper and lower edges of the flounce with a narrow bias band of red silk. For dinner dress omit the collar, and cut the bodice low and square, trimming with a ruche or pleating like those on the skirt. Make Duchesse sleeves, with a pleating, and fill in with lace; a coquillé of lace mixed with red bows would form the required finish down the front of the dress.

DORA ST. JOHN.—Carry out your idea of a Princess dress of black velveteen; but only put one row of beaded buttons down the front; the fashion of three rows is gone out, and when once velvet or velveteen has been marked by buttons, you cannot remove the traces. Ten yards will make a plain dress, and you will get a good velveteen from three to four shillings a yard; there is no economy in buying very cheap velveteen, as the inferior kinds so soon turn rusty.

A BULGARIAN MAIDEN. — Your cashmere polonaise and skirt will make a Princess dress, with an added train. Make a plastron of black silk down the front, and sleeves of silk; trim the edge of the skirt with alternate flounces and pleatings of silk and cashmere. If necessary the skirt can be joined in front at the lower edge to give the required length, the joining will be hidden under the pleatings, and the added train will give the necessary length at the back, If you have sufficient silk, a plastron back of this would be an improvement.

LUCY H.—1. Use the tablier to make basques for the bodice, the join can be hidden under a waist-band to match the dress, and trim with the satin ruches and fringe. The back of the tunic need not be altered: cut the deep flounce into several small ones; the square-cut bodice with elbow sleeves will do, or you can cut the bodice low and the sleeves to the elbow, for an evening dress. 2. I do not advise you to cut the white lace shawl for trimming, it will be much more useful as it is, and lace shawls are now very much worn with full dress toilette at concerts, &c. 3. Madame GOUBAUD will supply the pattern you require—see list in the Journal. 4. The Limerick lace scarf can be worn arranged as a fichu, with a bow of ribbon, or bouquet of flowers.

CARLOTTA.—There is no need for you to turn the brim of your hat up either at the front or side; it will be much better as it is. Trim it with a wide rather loose fold of velvet the same colour as the felt, and a bow at the side; fasten in this bow a wing of shaded green feathers to stand straight up. Bind the brim of the hat with velvet to match the fold.

MRS. W.—1. The little navy blue dress will look pretty braided with white. 2. Make your skirt with an added train from a good pattern; you will find it will then hang very gracefully. Madame GOUBAUD will send you a pattern if you have not one. Remove the scarfes, which are not now worn, use part of the material to help with the skirt, and of the rest make flounces or pleatings to trim the lower edge; put a row of fringe round the edge of the basque. 3. You will require a new pattern with a plastron front; the style is quite different now from the pattern given at the time you name. Both sides of the dress are alike, and the trimming consists of filled in pieces of the two materials of the dress, edged with fringe. For replies to other questions see "Needlework."

LADY CLARE.—1. Lace mittens are not removed during dinner, but it is better not to wear them at a ball or at any time when there is dancing; kid gloves are the best for this purpose.

LADIES TRAVELLING, visiting the seaside, and otherwise exposed to the searching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR most cooling and refreshing for the face, hands, and arms. It eradicates all freckles, tan, sunburn, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle. Ask any chemist, perfumer, or hairdresser for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid cheap imitations under the same or similar names.—[ADVT.]

ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE.—For generations Chocolate has been imported in large quantities into this country from France. We are glad to find the tables turned at last, and that Cadbury's, the Makers of the well known Cocoa Essence, have opened elegant premises at 90, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. Their Cocoa Essence, being perfectly genuine, is a beverage far better suited to warm climates than the thick heavy compounds of Cocoa with sugar and starch generally sold.—[ADVT.]

THE TIME TO BUY AUTUMN DRESSES AND FLANNELS CHEAP.—Tweeds from 7*s*. 9*d*. the dress. White and Scarlet flannels from 10½*d*., Coloured Do. 1*s*. 7½*d*. Black and Coloured Cachmeres, 1*s*. 11½*d*. per yard. Black Alpaca's from 4½*d*. per yard. Patterns free. S. AMERY, 7, High Street, Clapham, London.—[ADVT.]

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Textile Fabrics in Relation to Underclothing.—Now that cold mornings and drifting leaves remind us of coming winter a few remarks on warm garments will not be out of place. However well we may be cloaked and wrapt externally it is always the fabric next the skin which is our chief defence against the cold. For the construction of this we have, practically, only four materials available—wool, cotton, flax, and silk. 1st. Wool.—This is by far the most important and useful of the four. Being a much more perfect non-conductor of heat than either of the others, it has a proportionately greater power of preventing loss of warmth from the body. But the chief advantage of wool as an article of underclothing rests less with its conducting-power than with its texture The contact of any woollen fabric with the skin acts as a gentle stimulus, keeping the pores clean, and in a state most favourable to perspiration. The action, though of course more slight, is similar to that of the horse-hair flesh-glove or brush, so often employed as a skin stimulant. The different effects of flannel or linen (flax-fibre) are particularly perceptible during brisk exercise. With flannel, though the perspiration is necessarily increased, yet the moisture freely presses off through the flannel, and the skin remains dry and warm. With linen, perspiration is increased as in the former case, but instead of dispersing remains upon the linen, and not only clogs the pores of the skin, but gives a disagreeable sensation. From this property of flannel, persons wearing it seldom catch cold from changes of temperature, or profuse perspiration, but in similar cases when linen or cotton is worn, chilliness immediately comes on, often followed by sneezing, cough, and all other forms of severe catarrh. In our moist and changeable climate every person should wear a flannel vest, for it is in reality more required in summer than in winter. The perfection of thinness to which merinos and other woollen fabrics are now brought renders this perfectly feasible. Unfortunately, in some few cases, from electrical conditions of the skin (see silk, below), flannel produces irritation. This difficulty is easily obviated by wearing a thin cambric vest *beneath* the flannel. 2. Cotton.—Having the disadvantage of wool in proving an irritant to delicate skins, cotton possesses in a less degree the counterbalancing advantages of warmth, lightness and absorbent power. It is, however, much used (perhaps largely on the score of economy, its price being low, and wearing power very great), and is superior as a protective to linen, occupying a position midway between the latter and flannel. 3. Linen (flax-fibre) —From the smoothness and softness of its texture linen is highly esteemed in mild climates as an elegant and agreeable article of clothing to be worn next the skin. From its conducting power, however, and the porous nature of its fibres, it is vastly inferior to wool, and even to cotton in both cold and very hot climates. It is the least irritating of any fabric in contact with delicate skin or injured surfaces, owing to the round, smooth nature of its fibres, which appear under the microscope like minute bamboo canes or reeds. The common prejudice in favour of linen or flax lint for dressing wounds is thus shown by scientific research to be correct, and, like many other popular prejudices, to have reason on its side. 4. Silk; possesses in a marked degree the good qualities without the defects of all the other materials. But, unfortunately, on the slightest friction it disturbs the electrical conditions of the skin, causing great irritation, and often positive eruptions. Dr. Erasmus Wilson says, "I have seen eruptions caused in this manner, and when they have not occurred so much itching and irritation as to call for the abandonment of the garment." Of course silk could be worn over linen, and this would be an excellent combination of warmth and lightness with entire absence of irritation.

No. 256.—The Thurso Mantle.

Made-up Model, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Rose-bud.—When the nose is not red, produce redness by means of vigorous friction with a rough towel or bath-glove. Apply some glycerole of tannin every night. See answer to "An anxious Aunt."

Jenny Wren.—We do not think it likely that the remedy is to blame. If a new crop of young hair shows beneath the old, continue the present treatment. If not, substitute for it a mixture of eau-de-cologne and castor oil in equal parts, brushing it well into the scalp every morning.

Emma.—Soak ½ oz. of quince seed in 1 pint of water for 12 hours, then boil for ½ an hour. Strain, and add a wineglassful of brandy or eau-de-cologne. Moisten the fingers with this, and pass them through the hair, giving it a twisted position. When dry it will retain the curl after combing and brushing out.

Miss A. D.—Many besides yourself having objected to use Tooth Paste; a Tooth Powder, containing the agent of which we spoke, has now been prepared. This substance (bi-tartrate of potassium) has a speedy effect on tartar, removing it from the teeth, and rendering them, no matter how discoloured, beautifully white, and of a glossy surface. Mr. Mason, chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a box of the Bi-tartrate Dentifrice for eighteen stamps.

Bayonette.—The perfume of flowers is imparted to fats or oils by a process termed enfleurage. The grease being melted by boiling water, the flower-petals are infused in it for some hours. They are then strained away, and fresh petals added. The process is several times repeated, the flower pomade becoming stronger and more valuable each time. The process is exceedingly simple, and any one in England with a garden at command could produce, by adding the petals of different flowers as they successively come into bloom, a really valuable Millefleur Pomade. This forms a most exquisite application for the hair, and has a market value of many shillings per pound. We think that many ladies might here find a most pleasant and remunerative employment for their spare time.

Norman.—If you send us twenty-four stamps we will have a safe and efficient depilatory posted to you, under cover.

Maisie.—Have you tried May-dew? If not, do so. It should remove the black specks in a fortnight or three weeks, and leave the skin white and clear. This is the best and most effectual cosmetic we know of. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a case of it for 3*s.*

Tabitha.—In all probability your sedentary occupation does not agree with you; take as much exercise as you can, and do not spend all your spare time in doing fine needlework.

Ivy Leaf.—It is a mistake to indulge in your so-called "meat tea." The large amount of tannin in the tea absolutely tans the meat and converts it into a substance resembling leather. In this state it is infinitely more difficult to digest. Cocoa would be a preferable beverage at such a meal, it contains little or no tannin.

Gardener, Head Working, where another is kept: thorough knowledge of stove and greenhouse plants, hardy herbaceous, and succulents, flower, and kitchen garden. Married. Age 33, good character.—A. W., Mr. Harpin, Florist, Lordship Lane, Tottenham, London, N.

For stylish boots Madame Coney stands unrivalled. The Gaiety boot, One Guinea; high legs, to button; exceedingly light; perfectly charming.—Madame L. E. Coney, 76, Tottenham Court Road. Orders per post. [Advt.]

LAST HOPE.—Petroleum Pomade—and a wonderfully good one it is. Discovered at first by accident, the virtue of petroleum as a hair restorative has since been abundantly proved. We have had at least a dozen cases under our personal observation in which its effects were simply astonishing, the new growth appearing sometimes in eight or ten days. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a pot of the pomade for eighteen stamps.

LUCY GRAY.—1. A rough and ready yet very effective way to correct occasional impurity of the breath is to eat a few grains of freshly-roasted coffee. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, has also some delicious little Otto of Rose cachous for this purpose. He will post you a box of them for fourteen stamps. 2. Podophyllin is the medicine to which we alluded. It is rapidly attaining celebrity as a safe and efficient vegetable alterative for the liver, having all the good and powerful effects of mercury without its dangers. Mr. Mason will post you a box of Podophyllin Pills for fifteen stamps.

EARDLEY.—Tan may be speedily removed from the hands, and the skin rendered white and smooth, by the use of Maydew, the new comestic wash. We will, if you wish, have a case of it posted to you for thirty-six stamps. 2. Make some flowers of sulphur into a stiff paste with glycerine, and rub it well into the skin every night, previously sponging with hot water.

MAGSIE.—1. There is no absolute rule—thrice daily would be ample. Tepid water only should be used. 2. Quite a mistake. It can be discontinued at any time. Enamel was probably the article alluded to.

BEATRIX LENNOX.—1. See dress column. 2. The best Hair Wash to prevent hair falling out and to stimulate growth, is Concentrated Tricopherus. It is not greasy, and is most pleasant to use, leaving a beautiful gloss on the hair. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport, will post you a case of it, with directions, for 2*s.* 6*d.*

KIRSTY.—1. See Cuisine Column. 2. Saturate the skin with glycerine at bedtime, and wear during the night, a pair of old kid gloves. Repeat this for three or four alternate nights.

AN ANXIOUS AUNT.—Red noses are a fruitful subject of anxiety. They are produced by so many different causes, that it is impossible to advise a general treatment for them. In ordinary cases, and where no derangement of the constitution is the cause, Glycerole of Tannin, an eternal application is perhaps the best remedy. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you some of it, with directions for 1*s.* 6*d.*

ROSE MARY.—As you do not tell us the origin of the red mark, we are at a loss how to help you. If it is a scar, you can do no more than to always keep the surrounding skin pliant by means of Glycerine Ice or Cold Cream, appliod nightly. If it is merely a temporary redness, try the effect of any good cosmetic lotion.

APPLE STAIN.—Add as much Chloride of Lime as will lie on a half-crown, to a wine glassful of water. Wet the stains with this solution, and after two minutes, wash it carefully out with warm water and soda. This will speedily set matters right. If not, repeat the process.

ETHEL MANNING.—When the hair combs out much, and at the same time is brittle and breaks, the best remedy to use is Concentrated Tricopherus. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, will post you some, with directions, for thirty stamps. This restorer is most pleasant to use.

IT is important for ladies to know where they can obtain a good price in cash for Left-off Wearing Apparel. Miss S. DAVIS, 26, Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, W., having had an experience of more than twenty years, can guarantee to offer the highest terms for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing, Court Dresses, Furs, Laces, Table and Bed Linen, Carpets, Curtains, &c. Punctuality in attending to appointments, and prompt remittances by return for all parcels sent, have insured for Miss DAVIS the very extensive connection she now commands. Her only address is 26 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, W.—[ADVT.]

THE CUISINE.

MRS. D. E.—The following is a very good French recipe for cooking grey mullets. Take two mullets, put the livers on one side, and cover the fish with vine leaves; then cook them on the gridiron. To make the red sauce, butter a piece of white paper, lay the livers in it, and let them bake until they are quite red, then put them into a small saucepan with a tablespoonful of vinegar. When well soaked in this add a piece of fresh butter, and 4 spoonfuls of good cream, turning gently until it begins to boil; season with salt, pepper, and 1 shallot, and serve in a sauce dish.

URSULA.—Cook the cutlets on the gridiron in the usual way, arrange them in a dish, and pour over them a sauce Béarnaise, which you make as follows: Melt a large piece of butter, and stir into it a tablespoonful of flour, until they are well mixed. Add several spoonsful of beef gravy from which the fat has been carefully removed, a little vinegar, pepper, and salt, and boil the whole, stirring gently all the time. Before serving add the yolks of three eggs, and a little parsley, finely chopped.

No. 257.—NEW CHAPEAU.

Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Sewing, Knitting, and Darning Machines, all by leading manufacturers, needles and attachments of every description. Price lists post-free, and all kind of repairs executed at moderate prices, by Mr. MARTIN, City Depôt for Sewing Machines, 170, Bishopsgate Street Without, E. C.—[ADVT.]

A REALLY GOOD SCHOOL WITH MODERATE CHARGES, where thoroughness and accuracy are guaranteed. Particular attention is given to the teaching of plain needlework. Competent professors for accomplishments. Home comforts. Healthy locality. References to parents of pupils.—Address, Mrs. BONIFACIO, 17, Royal Avenue, Chelsea.—[ADVT.]

MARIE.—French beans are preserved in much the same manner as cabbage for sauer-krant. Choose fresh young beans and be sure that they have been gathered in fine dry weather, take off the heads and stalks and put the beans in porous stone jars in layers alternated by layers of salt. The brine formed in this way will rise, but the beans must not be allowed to remain in it; you must have a round piece of wood fitting into the top of the jar, put this on the beans and press it down with some heavy weight. The wood sinks with the beans, the water rises to the top and the beans remain perfectly fresh. Before boiling the beans, let them soak for half an hour in cold water, and then cook them in the usual way. There is another way of preserving them, but it does not answer so well. The beans are strung together, then dipped in salt water and hung up to dry in the sun.

POT-AU-FEU.—A good ordinary bouillon requires 2 lbs. of meat to 3 pints of water; put these, with a little salt, in a saucepan, and bring them very slowly to boiling point. Remove the scum as it rises, and when it has ceased rising add 2 or 3 carrots, a parsnip, a few leeks, 2 or 3 onions, one of them stuck with a few cloves, and a bunch of parsley. Leave the saucepan on the fire for 5 or 6 hours, boiling very gently the whole time. If you wish to eat the beef you must not leave it on the fire more than 3 or 4 hours, but then the bouillon will not be too good.

ELSIE.—Carrot soup is very simply made, thus: cut some carrots in the shape of olives, or any fancy shape of that size. Boil the trimmings with some good stock, so as to give it a strong flavour of carrots. Toss the cut carrots in butter with a pinch of sugar, and pepper and salt, moistening with some stock till they are cooked and almost glazed. Pour the carrot-flavoured stock over, and serve.

HOUSEKEEPER.—One of the most certain ways of preserving eggs is to put them in a jar filled with lime-water, keeping it in a cool place. The lime-water is prepared from quick-lime by placing it in a quantity of water greater than would cover the eggs. The milk of lime which is thus formed is allowed to stand several hours. The clear liquid that separates itself from the excess of lime used is the lime-water, which is poured off for use. Lime-water not only prevents the evaporation as the eggs are plunged in the liquid, but the alkali which it holds in solution closes the pores of the shell, and prevents all fermentation, either of the eggs or of the organic matter which the water might contain. Eggs kept in this way are good for puddings, &c., twelve or fourteen months after they are laid. A simpler but equally effectual mode of preserving eggs is to take them when they are quite fresh, and rub them thoroughly all over with butter or lard, taking care not to leave even the smallest portion of shell ungreased. This excludes the air and will keep the eggs fresh for several months if kept in a cool place.

NANCY.—I think this must be the receipe for cheese-cakes which you ask for: Put a quart of milk with a spoonful of vinegar on the fire, and when the milk curdles, drain the whey from the curds, and rub the curds dry in a cloth. Add ten eggs well beaten, with three-quarters of a pound of butter and the same of sugar. Flavour with lemon, nutmeg, and wine, or rose-water. Lay some puff paste in your pan, fill the pattys with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven. This of course makes a large quantity it is easy to make less for a first trial.

M. B.—I send the recipe for apple jam and trust that your attempts will be more successful this year than it was last. Peel and core the apples, and cut them in thin slices, then put them into a preserving pan or enamelled saucepan, and to every pound of fruit add ¾ pound white sugar broken small; put in tied up in a coarse muslin a few cloves a small piece of ginger and the rind of a lemon very thin; stir with a wooden spoon on a quick fire for twenty minutes or longer. If the apples are juicy when sufficiently boiled, the jam will cling to the spoon. Remove the cloves, &c., and put the jam into jam-pots, and when quite cold tie them down with thick paper or bladder. Keep the jam in a cool dry place.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

"The Text Book of Music," by H. C. Bannister, Professor of Harmony and Composition at the Royal Academy of Music, contains a large amount of invaluable information, and will be found most useful in schools or at home, (Messrs. George Bell & Son). "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," by A. C. Swinburne, is one the best studies on the Brontë family yet published, (Messrs. Chatto & Windus). "The Burthen of Reuben," by Mrs. Randolph. "Two Tales of Married Life," "Hard to Bear," by Georgina M. Craik; and "A True Man," by M. C. Stirling, are full of pleasant, nteresting matter, (Messrs. Hurst & Blackett). "The Fern World," by F. G. Heath, author of "The Fern Paradise," contains a number of exquisite illustrations of every species of British fern; it is a charming book, full of interest to lovers of those beautiful plants, Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.) "Annette," by the author of "St. Olaves," is a very pretty story, the characters skilfully drawn, and the interest sustained throughout, (Messrs. Bentley & Son). The "Life of Marie Antoinette," by Professor Yonge, has been published in a cheaper edition with portrait by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett; and by the same publishers we have "Winstowe," by Mrs. Leith Adams, an excellent and gracefully told story. "Sylvia's New Home," by J. B. Ferth, is a pleasant tale for young people, coming under the head of what may be called children's novels, (Messrs. Griffith & Farran). "Notes on Croquet, and some Bat and Ball Games related to it," by R. C. A. Prior, M.D., will be found very interesting to all lovers of these games, (F. Norgate, Bedford Street, Covent Garden). "Poems, Humorous and Pathetic," by Thomas Hood the Younger, edited with a Memoir by his sister, is sure of a warm welcome from many, (Chatto & Windus). The following books published by Messrs. Goubaud & Son, 39, Bedford Street, form part of the Daisy Series. "Stepping Heavenward," by Mrs. E. Prentiss, is a bright charming story, interesting to young and old readers alike; and by the same authoress are "Aunt Jane's Hero," and "The Flower of the Family;" the last-named is an admirable book for girls, full of interest and of noble purpose. Few story books can more safely be put into the hands of the young.

"Marjorie's Quest," by Jeanie S. Gould, is a pretty, touching story, containing some very pathetic passages in child life and fine sketches of character. "The Gates Ajar," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, is too well known to require more than simple mention to recommend it to our readers. And "Miss Gilbert's Career," by R. J. G. Holland, ends our present list of the Daisy Books. All these are published in different forms; singly, they are 9*d.* each, or in cloth gilt, 1*s.* 6*d.* The Double Daisy Books, containing two tales in one volume, are 1*s.* 6*d*; or in cloth gilt, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a number of these books handsomely bound and admirably illustrated are 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.*, according to the number of illustrations.

Miserere.—The two following books will afford the nformation you require. "Flowers and the Flower Garden," and "Vegetables, and How to Grow Them," by Elizabeth Watts. Both are published a a shilling each by Messrs. F. Warne & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London. By the same authoress and publishers there is also "Modern Practical Gardening" combining flowers, fruit, and vegetables; their culture and produce, at 3*s.* 6*d.*

Bargain in Autumn Dresses, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* Also Black Velveteens, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per yard. Black Cachmeres and in colours, 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard. Oriental Cords, 10*s.* 9*d.* the dress. Patterns free. S. Amery, 7 High Street, Clapham, London.—[Advt.]

Student.—1. "The History of the Great French Revolution," by M. Thiers, may be had of all booksellers; but should you have any difficulty in obtaining it, write to Messrs. Bentley & Son, New Burlington Street, for a copy, as they are the publishers. 2. It is translated by Frederick Shobert, and consists of five volumes, including the period from 1789 to 1801, and containing forty-one admirable engravings and portraits: the published price at present is 30*s.*

Francis T.—One of the best books recently published on this subject is "A First Sketch of English Literature," by Professor Henry Morley, comprising a history of English literature from the earliest period to the present date. I recommend it highly to you. The matter is carefully and concisely arranged, and for your advanced pupils you will find it especially valuable. It is published at 7*s.* 6*d.* by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin.

Nina.—The standard English novels, including the greater number of the works of Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, &c., are translated into both French and German. I advise you, however, to wait until you are on the Continent before purchasing these, as you will be able to do so much more cheaply there than in England.

No. 258.—Autumnal Chapeau.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

The New "Alliance" Flannel is manufactured from the softest and best wool, with which is incorporated a very small per-centage of *Vegetable Fibre* producing at the same time two most valuable results—imparting more strength and rendering the fabric almost *unshrinkable*. Thus the greatest inconvenience and annoyance arising from the shrinkable nature of ordinary flannel is removed. In these respects the "*Alliance*" is superior to any yet introduced, especially for *Gentlemen's Shirts*, as it is *beautifully soft and more durable*. Patterns sent for one stamp. *Leather make calico* and other household specialities free for one stamp. C. Williamson, Calico Depôt, Leighton Buzzard, & 91, Edgware Road, London.—[Advt.]

MUSIC.

Song-Bird.—I do not advise you to attempt operatic or oratorio music, ballads are more suitable for a low sweet voice, and in better taste for the drawing-room. The following songs, published by Messrs. Shepherd & Co., Paternoster Row, are extremely pretty, and I recommend them to you, "The Angel's Ladder" in G, compass from E to F. "The Two Loves" in G, from B to D, and "Good-Bye," by W. Shepherd. The last-named is very touching in both words and music.

Queenie.—The words of the song, "Break! Break! Break!" are taken from Tennyson's "Princess;" there are several arrangements, but one of the prettiest is composed and published by J. Blockley, Regent Street, London, W. It is so arranged that it may be sung as a duet or a solo.

Stella.—Learning to play at sight is of very great advantage, and if you are thoroughly in earnest, I doubt not you will succeed. Study "Harmony, or the Art of Musical Composition," and "Logier's System of Harmony, or Thorough Bass," or if that be too expensive (it is a guinea book), get "Hamilton's Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony, and Thorough Bass," published by Messrs. Cocks, price 2*s.*, which contains enough of the theory of music for ordinary purposes, and from which you will learn to form chords, to put bass to melodies, and to modulate from key to key. Musical dictation and noting down airs you know only by ear, will also help you greatly. Above all, however, you must play a page of unlearned music daily, so that eye, finger, and mind, may become habituated to the language of music.

Christine.—The duet you name is one of a series of Vocal Duets by Rubenstein. Nos. 1 to 6 comprise, "Wanderer's Night Song," "Song of the Little Birds," "Forest Song," "Spring Beliefs," "Vanished," and "Evening on the Sea." The music in all is delightful, and I recommend them to you most highly, the publishers are Messrs. Stanley, Lucas, Weber & Co.

Marguerite.—There is another arrangement of "The Bridge" than that by Miss Lindsay, which you will find more suitable for your voice; it is by Lady Carew, and ranges from A to E. 2. Two simpler arrangements of "The Last Rose of Summer" than the one you name are by Frederick West, and by E. Aguilar, both are extremely good. 3. The opera of "La Fille de Madame Angot" arranged for the pianoforte, is published at 2*s.* 6*d.*

A Lover of Music.—Taste in music can only be acquired by hearing the best performers, and playing the compositions of the best masters. But let me remind you that expression is the soul of music, and to interpret a musical thought faithfully, is much more attractive than the most brilliant execution, and mechanical skill. To acquire expression I recommend you to study especially Haydn's and Mozart's music. It will help you sometimes to give the right expression if you sing the air while you play it, but this of course can only be done when you are practising alone.

Lucy G.—If you find Beethoven's Sonatas too difficult for you, try Mozart's; you can have several from your musical library to see which you prefer, and then study two or three of the prettiest.

No lady should be without the most comfortable garment yet introduced in under linen. For hot climates, or for evening wear, the "Chemise and Drawers combined" will be found delightfully cool, and by equestrians it has been pronounced a perfect success. It is supplied, prettily trimmed with embroidery, from 11*s.* 9*d.* to 35*s.*, by Mrs. A. W. Bauer, 64 Oxford Street, whose establishment is so well known for its excellence in hand made underlinen.—[Advt].

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

MY HOUSE IN AYR.

In addition to the house near town in which circumstances oblige me to dwell, I am the happy possessor of several houses—for my ambition does not aspire to castles—in Ayr. These are all furnished in accordance with my own fancy, and the furniture is altered from time to time, as new ideas and improvements are introduced.

This year my house in Ayr is a rather modest tenement, constructed of red and black bricks, and white stone; it belongs to no particular style of architecture, and is in fact very irregular; it stands on the side of a hill overlooking a narrow valley, and the gardens slope down to a little brook at the foot of the hill. The front of the house faces to the east, and a flight of ten steps leads up to the door, which is in a sheltered angle of the building, the terrace in front of it being laid out in flower-beds.

The hall is spacious, with doors on the right hand leading to the drawing-room and dining-room; to the left of the hall are the staircase, in a turret to itself, and the kitchen and offices. The floor of the hall is laid with a pretty mosaic pavement, imitating Indian matting. At the further end of the hall there is a large mirror, with a stand full of flowers in front of it. The furniture, such as chairs, cloak and hat stands, a clock, and a square table in the centre, with its receptacle for letters and newspapers, is all of carved oak; curtains, simply looped back by a woollen cord and tassel, are hung before all the doors.

The drawing-room to the right of the hall is furnished and hung in the Louis XIV. style; the sofa, chairs, and tables are made of violet-ebony, not polished but waxed; the curtains, portières and coverings are of cretonne, with a large design on a brown ground. The woodwork is painted to match the furniture, the paper is brown, but darker than the ground of the cretonne, and the borders and corners are drawn and coloured in appropriate designs. The drawing-room is not a favourite with me, and I sometimes think of converting it into a billiard-room, for the place which I like beyond all others is the next room to it, and this is how it is arranged.

The room is very large and nearly square; it is lofty also, for its height includes that of the story above it. A wide wooden gallery with a balustrade runs round the walls, at the level of the first story, and widens out into two platforms at the sides; at one end a staircase leads up to the gallery. The room is furnished to suit every possible occupation; for reading, working, receiving one's friends, or for music. There are seats of all kinds, except couches, armchairs of all shapes, stools, American rocking chairs, every description of easy chair, to suit all tastes, and all ages and sizes. An arched doorway hung with curtains separates this room from the drawing-room, but there is no door.

A large chimney-piece of carved oak occupies the greater part of one end of the room; it is lined with artistic painted tiles, and there is space beneath it for oak benches covered with comfortable cushions. A grand piano, a harmonium, and an organ, are placed in different parts, and promise an abundance of music.

The large room is broken up into a number of separate groups; a few chairs are placed round a table, in one part; a reading-table stands here, a work-table there; while chess tables, small revolving book-tables, and many others, are dotted about; cabinets, étagères, what-nots, flower-stands, in short every thing that is both pretty and convenient find space somewhere. Above the chimney-piece there is a clock, and a very large Dutch brass chandelier is suspended from the centre of the ceiling; a tall candelabrum occupies each corner, and lamps are placed on a number of brackets and small consoles. Hanging baskets with creeping plants are suspended from the gallery, and flowers ornament the corner where the staircase leads to the gallery. Another arched entrance, masked by curtains, on the further side of the fire-place, leads to the dining-room.

The walls round the gallery are completely covered with bookshelves, each shelf decorated with a narrow band of embroidered cloth. The two platforms, one above the chimney-piece, the other facing it, are furnished with a writing table, two or three seats, and a small stand for a few books of reference. The book shelves are divided by tall windows on one side, and by the doors giving access to the rooms on the first floor on the other. The window curtains are made of woollen material of a réséda shade, with borders of old tapestry. All the wood-work is of oak, or painted to resemble oak, but the walls are rather a perplexity to me; if it were possible, I should like them to be hung with old tapestry, but then it is a house, and not a castle in Ayr, that I am furnishing. I must, therefore, be moderate in my wishes, and content myself with a plain réséda-coloured paper, which can be covered with pictures, busts, statuettes, good engravings, and enamels, or if all these things cannot be afforded, with a paper stamped in imitation of Cordova leather. Is this all? Let us sit down in an easy chair in front of the fire, and think it over, for one cannot be sure of anything; the most hard-working person has idle days sometimes, just as the healthiest has hours of head-ache occasionally.

Meanwhile, let us lift up the curtain which separates us from the dining-room; in this room the furniture is of walnut-wood, and the walls are covered with tapestry. The curtains and portières are red, and the cushioned seats and backs of the chairs are covered with olive green leather, harmonizing pleasantly with the tapestry hangings. There is a large carved sideboard at one end, with glass doors in the upper part, and side-tables in addition to the large square dining-table. Above one of the side-tables there is a clock with a polished brass case, and a barometer above the other. A brass lamp with sockets for candles round it, hangs over the table, and here and there on the wall are brass plaques with branches for candles. The chimney-piece is again of carved wood, but it is not so lofty as in my favourite room, and a delf flower-stand, and two lamps of the same ware, ornament its upper shelf.

Let us now return to the large room, and mount the stairs; one of the doors opening on to the gallery gives access to *my* bedroom. Here the wood-work is painted in several shades of old rose-wood, and the bed, window, and door curtains are all made of silk *bourre*, which is an inexpensive material, with a brightly-coloured arabesque design on a white ground. This fabric is delightful for curtains, but as it is scarcely strong enough for covering seats, the chairs are covered with figured ruby-coloured velvet, with small silver cord sewed on all the outlines of the design. The furniture, besides the bedstead, consists of a couch, two armchairs, a little low chair, a wardrobe, a bookcase, a writing table, and an étagère, all made of rose-wood, in the Louis XVI. style. The dressing-room attached to the bedroom is more simple, being little more than a bath-room; the curtains are of grey material, with coloured stripes running through them, and the walls are covered with tiles.

There are four other bed-rooms on this floor, each with its dressing-room attached; there is also a large linen closet lined with cupboards with sliding shelves, and with a large table and a few chairs in the centre.

No. 259.—The Pernetty Pardessus.

(The Pattern of this Pardessus is given on the Diagram Sheet.)

Caterham and Neighbourhood.—For houses, land, and residential estates in this favourite and healthy locality, apply to Mr. Richard Martin, at the Estate Office, opposite the railway station, Caterham.—[Advt.]

Parisian Dressmaking.—Madame de Lany has added the above department to her already large millinery business, and has obtained talented Parisian Artistes which enables her to guarantee a perfect fit, and the same moderate charges which have already obtained for her so large a patronage in millinery business will be strictly observed. In dressmaking, ladies' own material not objected to. 106, Kensington High Street, London, W.—[Advt.]

The High Leg Kid Button Boots to be obtained at Madame Coney's, price 12s. 6d., are certainly the most stylish and useful Boot we have seen. 76, Tottenham Court Road.

Such are the principal details of the house—in Ayr—in which I prefer living. Perhaps some of my readers may be able from this description of its attractions to glean a few hints which may be useful to them. To those who are thinking of building or adding to a house, I would specially recommend my favourite large room. Here one can assemble all one's friends, and provide satisfactorily for the different tastes of each of them; and what a space for music! The gallery is a delightful place, and no one who has not seen a room built on this plan can imagine how picturesque it looks, and how it gratifies the eye. It is quite impossible to feel *ennui* in such a room as this, which is unlike any other, and is at the same time convenient and beautiful. If any subscriber to MYRA'S JOURNAL should at any time, trusting to my report, build a room like this of mine, all I ask as my reward is, that I may be invited to see it; I shall then enjoy the rare and enviable happiness of contemplating the realization of a dream.

LADY SARAH M.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

CORALIE.—I am not surprised at your dislike to an empty grate in summer, especially if it happens not to be a very handsome one, nor at your objection to seeing it filled with the ordinary fire-place ornaments. The Americans have a very good plan of covering the grate and fire-place with a fire-board, which they make extremely ornamental. I give you the description of one, and another year you may be able to carry out the idea. A board must be made to fit exactly, and may be either an entire piece, or panels, so neatly fitted as to appear like one piece, it is necessary to finish this board foundation very highly, by by means of repeated polishing. If pine wood is used it should be stained with burnt umber dissolved in vinegar, to imitate walnut. An imitation of ebony is obtained by painting the wood first with a hot decoction of logwood, letting it dry, and then painting with vinegar in which rusty iron has been kept for several days. To imitate oak, add to a pint of alcohol one ounce of turmeric, let it stand three days; then stain the wood; when dry, take burnt umber and vinegar (quite thick), and with a flat, jagged old brush paint evenly down the wood, making afterwards wavy lines down the panels, or where the fine grain of the centre of the tree is intended to be produced. When quite dry, rub off all dust with a flannel cloth, and varnish with copal. Rose-wood is imitated in the following way: stain with Venetian red in boiling vinegar, and afterwards varnish with japan and a jagged brush; for mahogany boil half an ounce of logwood and one ounce of fustic in one quart of soft water, and when dry, go over with a weak solution of potash.

An elegant board is made by carving in bas-relief in the centre "The Sleeping Cherub," in each corner a group of flowers, with ivy leaves arranged as a border, or an antique design may consist of a large griffin's head for a centre, gothic scroll-work for border, and acanthus leaves with lions' heads in the corners. For a dining-room a carved cluster of fruit, with border of vine leaves, and clusters of grapes in the corners, will be found beautiful and appropriate, while the fine heads of wolf, deer, and dog are equally suitable for hall or sitting-room. These boards afford capital opportunities for ladies to show their skill and taste in embellishing and carving.

ARTISTE.—There are many pretty and inexpensive objects which you can make to decorate your home. Directions for making many of these have been already given; amongst other things there are, however, brackets for a flat surface, or for corners. A carpenter will make these for you of deal or oak; you can stain and varnish them to any shade you like, and then decorate them with point or macramé lace, wool-work, or appliqué cretonne work. Flower baskets hanging against the wall are also very pretty; they must be flat at the back and rounded in front, and just large enough to hold one moderately-sized flower-pot. I have known these suspended by broad black ribbon velvet, with a bow to conceal the nail, and another bow on the front of the basket. Then there are cushions, footstools, and antimacassars of every kind, which need not be expensive, and which certainly are not difficult to make.

No. 260.—THE MEREDITH DRESSING-GOWN.

Made-up Model, 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

GRACE.—Of the means you mention for restoring the colours of your carpet, the best is undoubtedly the ox-gall. A wash is composed of the gall added to two quarts of cold water. Rub the liquid on with a soft brush and wipe dry with a cloth.

ETIQUETTE.

LOTTIE.—The first to arrive at church is the bridegroom, accompanied by his "best man," the other guests come at the appointed hour, and group themselves near the altar, leaving plenty of room, however, for the principal personages. The bridesmaids await the arrival of the bride in the church-porch, and she comes last of all. Leaning on her father's left arm, the bride advances up the aisle to the altar, followed by her bridesmaids, and takes her place at the left side of the bridegroom. Both should remove their gloves at the beginning of the ceremony, and the chief bridesmaid holds the bride's gloves and bouquet. When the service is concluded, the bridegroom gives his arm to the bride, and leads the way to the vestry, followed by the rest of the party. The "best man" should have the certificate of marriage ready, and give it to the bride before quitting the church. The bride and bridegroom lead the way out of church, followed by the principal groomsman and bridesmaid, and the other bridesmaids with the gentlemen to whom they have been allotted as there must be an equal number of groomsmen and bridesmaids. The remaining guests follow in their proper order; all these arrangements, however, should be clearly explained and understood beforehand, to prevent confusion and mistakes.

IDA.—It is you who should write to your friend; she could not possibly leave a card or message at your house when it was shut up. Write to her, explaining that you had heard of her visit, and that you regretted her finding no one "at home," and most probably she will either call again or reply to your letter.

COLORADO BEETLE.—There is no exception to the rule that it is right to introduce the gentleman to the lady, even when the rank of the gentleman is higher; ladies always have the precedence of gentlemen.

F. B. B.—1. Yes; politeness requires you to show that mark of courtesy to the lady's friend which he accords to her, and in which you are for the moment included; to omit raising your hat under the circumstances would show a want of respect to her. 2. The fact of one gentleman raising his hat to another, by no means implies any acknowledgment of inferiority, "social or intellectual," on his part; it is simply an act of courtesy which our French neighbours never omit, but which is unusual in England.

FOR STYLISH BOOTS at moderate prices we recommend MADAME CONEY'S. Her Gasely Boots, Glace Red High Leg to Button, extra high heels, are perfectly charming. Price One Guinea. 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

FRENCH LESSONS.—A Lady who has lived many years in Paris, and has had much experience in teaching French, is strongly recommended by MYRA. Terms 4*s.* per lesson. Address, A. C., care of MYRA, 39, Bedford Street Covent Garden.—[ADVT.]

CHEAP POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.—MYRA'S JOURNAL recommends "all ladies who require real Irish cambric pocket handkerchiefs to try Messrs. ROBINSON and CLEAVER, Castle Place, Belfast, who sell these goods at the lowest wholesale prices, and, being in the town where they are manufactured, can frequently supply job lots of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's handkerchiefs, slightly soiled or imperfect (but all pure flax), from 3*s.* per dozen. Their ladies' fine cambrics at 5*s.* 11*d.* per dozen, their hem-stitched (beautifully fine) at half a guinea, and their gentlemen's real cambrics, hemmed for use at 8*s.* 11*d.* per dozen, are the best value we have seen." Samples post free. Initials beautifully embroidered for a merely nominal sum.—[ADVT.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAREBELL.—Perhaps some of our correspondents will kindly give the necessary information as to the best method of drying harebells, so as to preserve the colour. In the meantime here is a recipe for preserving fresh flowers. Carefully dip the blossoms as soon as gathered, in perfectly limpid gum-water, and after allowing them to drain two or three minutes, arrange them to your own taste in an empty vase. The gum will gradually form a transparent coating on the surface of the petals and the stems, and figure and colour will be preserved long after they have become crisp and dry.

MRS. W. H. (Bristol).—Before you can cure your smoky chimney, you must ascertain the cause of its smoking; this may arise from some simple defect in the supply of cold air, which could be easily remedied, or the chimney may be badly built, in which case you must apply to a builder to see what alterations can be made.

NORAH.—The winter fashions at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, are not yet ready; we shall give our readers due notice when this is the case.

ROSA G.—To exterminate rats and mice, mix powdered nux vomica with oatmeal and lay it in their haunts, observing proper precaution to prevent accidents. Another method is to mix oatmeal with a little powdered phosphorus.

M. F. O.—Soak the wick of your lamp in strong vinegar and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn brightly and pleasantly without smoking, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

RONALD.—You can arrange a most simple and inexpensive barometer in the following manner: take a common wide-mouthed bottle such as is used for pickles; fill it to within a few inches of the top with water. Then take a common long-necked flask and plunge the neck of it into the pickle bottle as far as it will go, and the barometer is *un fait accompli*. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask, even higher than the pickle bottle. In wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height.

PEDANT.—1. I have no hesitation in saying that a mere display of learning is not in good taste. In the present day French is so generally spoken that there is no great impropriety in presuming on a slight knowledge of it in those we address; but it is better to avoid even this, while to have recourse to other languages, such as Greek, Latin, Spanish, or Italian, is unpardonable in good society. It involves two things equally to be avoided, pretentious display, and causing another person to feel for the moment confused and ignorant. 2. I cannot define the word "gentleman" better than by quoting from Mr. Ruskin on this subject. "A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, may not be able to speak any but his own, and may have read very few books. But whatever languages he knows he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces he pronounces rightly; above all he is learned in the peerage of words, knows the words of true descent and ancient blood at a glance, from words of modern *canaille*."

CONSTANCE.—I was not aware of the change you speak of, and fear I cannot procure the new address for you.

A CONSTANT READER OF MYRA'S JOURNAL.—The Wanzer Sewing Machine Co., 4, Great Portland Street, have introduced a knitting machine, but I do not know of any other; the price is two or three guineas.

ANNIE S.—You will obtain the glazing or glossing irons of Messrs. Kent, 199, High Holborn, London, the price is 15*s*., and they may be used in four ways, as smoothing, band, glossing and fluting irons.

MISS QUARRELL (diplomée National Training School for Cookery, South Kensington) is prepared to open classes wherever they are required. Clergymen and other influential persons are invited to apply for particulars. Private lessons given to ladies at their own houses. 8, Park Terrace, Hanwell, W.—[ADVT.]

VOYAGEUSE.—1. I do not think it advisable or pleasant for a lady to travel on the continent alone; join a party, or try to obtain a position as companion, or chaperone, which I feel sure you will have no difficulty in doing, with your talents as a linguist. 2. You may winter in Paris with all propriety, but I should advise you to board with a good family, rather than take rooms for yourself, or live in an hotel. 3. I fear, that you will by no means find Paris a much warmer winter residence than London.

MARIE.—You will find that gold ornaments are best kept bright and clean by means of soap and warm water, with which they should be washed, using for this purpose a soft nail brush. They may be dried in box sawdust, covering them with this, and leaving them before the fire for a time. Rouge is also used sometimes. Imitation jewellery may be cleaned in the same way. For cleaning silver, either articles of wear, or those belonging to the dressing-case, there is nothing better than a spoonful of common whiting, carefully bruised to powder, and re-reduced to a paste with gin; or, simpler still, use Gard' plate and jewel cloths, which answer admirably.

NO. 261.—NEW WOOLLEN FICHU.

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

BESSIE.—I can only help you by advising you to advertise in this or some other journal.

FLORENCE.—Rimmel's Lavender water, or some of his new perfumes are infinitely preferable to those you name.

MRS. STEVENSON, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 30, Markham Square, S.W. Ladies' own materials made up from 10*s*. Special department for the alteration of old dresses to the existing fashion. A fashionable and elegant bonnet for half-a-guinea.—[ADVT.]

NOTICE.—YOUNG & Co., Dyers, beg to intimate that they have, for the convenience of customers residing in Kensington and Bayswater, opened a Branch Establishment at 63, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W., where all orders will meet with prompt attention. Lisson Grove Dye Works, London, W. (*See advertisement on page* viii [ADVT.]

ENFIELD CHASE.—Dandelion roots for mixing with coffee should be dried at a gentle heat only. If roasted their medicinal properties are probably destroyed.

INSTITUTRICE.—It is rather difficult to remove the traces of trimmings from cloth, so that they will not show; brush well, and if that is not successful rub the marks with a soft flannel dipped in ammonia, or a preparation sold in shilling bottles, called the "Magic Glove Cleaner," and which you can order through your chemist; but I advise you to try the ammonia first and when the cloth is quite dry, brush it with a soft brush

ETHEL MANNING.—I am not aware that pupils are taken under the circumstances you name, but advise you to apply personally, or by writing, at the Royal Acadamy of Music, for the information you require. You should have your voice tried by some good and well-known master who will tell you how to proceed.

REX.—The soil of your garden will be quite suitable for growing the ranunculus: it grows almost in any soil, but a damp one suits it best. For successful blooming plant the Turban varieties from October to January, and Persian from January to March.

MAY (Ireland).—You can obtain the machine of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Co., 4, Great Portland Street. The price is about 2*l*. or 3*l*.; I cannot tell you the exact cost.

EVA.—Two of my correspondents have sent the same address of a firm which will undertake to do pleating for you. E. M. Watkins, 3 and 4, Norton Folgate, E., will pleat your material, at different prices, depending on the width of the pleating; you wil find the address at the foot of this column.

ADELINE.—Will any of our correspondents kindly suggest to Adeline a novel way of introducing presents in the family circle at Christmas, where all the members are grown-up; the bran pie and Christmas tree being more especially suitable for children.

A LADY'S-MAID.—Many thanks for the address sent, and also for your letter, which has given me great pleasure; I trust you will continue to derive as much assistance from the Journal in the future as you have in the past.

A CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE.—1. One of the tradesmen in your neighbourhood with whom you deal will perhaps purchase your old papers; the price given for them is from 1*d*. to 1½*d*. per lb., or if you write to the manager of Lloyd's Paper Mills, Bromley, E., they will send for and purchase any quantity. 2. Write about your combings to W. Waller, 86, Camden Road, N.W., or 26, Wellington Street, Luton, Beds.

MRS. D. D. (Tedbury).—Many thanks for your letter, containing address.

A READER OF THE STANDARD.—I fear a reader of the *Standard*, does not thoroughly study her paper, or she would find the advertisement of MYRA'S JOURNAL, with brief list of contents, in the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, and the *Standard*, the third week of each month.

MAMEY.—The name "Eyre," is pronounced as if it were spelt *Aire*, not Ire; the latter is harsh and incorrect.

KIRSTY.—Potato Peeling Machines can be had of the manufacturer's, Messrs. Kent & Co., High Holborn, London, write to them for particulars and price.

GILBERT.—The secret of the delicious perfume which so often accompanies a letter is a pouch of Pea d'Espagne, kept in the desk between the quires of paper. It is a flat folding case of white leather, containing a mysteriously-perfumed skin, which retains its fragrance for many years. If you send us thirty-six stamps we will have a pouch posted to you.

KILTING, Beautifully Made, from halfpenny per yard, from Your Own Material, by Steam Machines, in any fabric, old or new, lined or unlined. The lightest silk or the heaviest serge retains kilt better, is more regular, and can, if required, be done finer than by any other process. Samples sent free. Parcels sent by mail or rail returned same day.—E. M. WATKIN'S Inexpensive Mourning Warehouse, 3 & 4 Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate Street, N.E.—[ADVT.]

LATEST FROM PARIS

AMONG the charming novelties of the season are the new beaded buttons, covered with silk crochet and moonlight beads, these are employed for garnitures as well as for fastening dresses and vêtements; for instance, an Oriental tunic issimulated on a Princess robe by rows of these glittering ornaments, others being placed profusely on different parts of the toilette, including the sleeves. There are also collars and bracelet made of buttons to accompany a dress similarly ornamented, and a number of them sewed on elastic, form a lustrous and inexpensive coiffure arranged in the hair.

The success of the waistcoat is now an undoubted fact, at no former period has it been so much worn, nor with so many different forms of toilette; we have the Louis XVI. habit, the simpler waistcoat for completing the Breton jacket, and those worn with the polonaise, Princess robe, the habit redingote, &c. The waistcoat must be of different material from the dress, with the Louis XVI. habit, which is generally of rich velvet or faille, it is of brocaded tissue, in shades of colour to match the habit; with some toilettes it may be of white cloth or cashmere.

It is said that fabrics, with wide bands serving for garnitures, will be worn this winter, similar to those which were fashionable in 1870 after the war. A polonaise shown to us lately was of this kind of material in dark blue, with bands about five inches wide in pale blue; the vêtement was fastened diagonally, and the wider side draped and gathered at the back, under a bow of black velvet and a buckle of smoked pearl; a similar bow and buckle being placed on the sleeves.

Many of the new walking toilettes are made with skirts clearing the ground, a fashion which from its convenience will commend itself to most of our readers; the sleeves are made tight to the arm and fastened at the wrist by a row of fancy buttons reaching to the elbow. Deep cuffs are worn over these, made of linen, trimmed with Guipure, Russian lace, or embroidery, or with narrow pleatings of net or nainzook. Pleated bodices increase in favour, more especially for young girls, as being more graceful and becoming to an unformed figure than the cuirasse bodice or plain Princess dress.

The reign of lace still continues in the form of tunics, mantillas, pèlerines, and all manner of garnitures. An economical fashion of embellishing a half-worn toilette is gaining in favour, and consists of embroidering scarfs of black faille with moonlight beads, or others of coloured faille with beads to match; the scarfs are draped across a rather passé dress, tied loosely at the back, and the beaded fringed ends fall low on the train. The shoulders of the wearer may be covered with a fichu scarf to match, edged with a beaded fringe; the revers of the collar, the bodice, skirt, and parements may be all similarly ornamented.

No. 262.—The Islam Costume.

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

A pretty novelty in home toilettes is that of the new very small aprons, made of dove-neck coloured silk, trimmed with Mechlin lace and bows of pale blue or rose ribbon. Others are of black satin, with tiny pockets of lace lined with flame-coloured silk, or of fine white batiste, with ruches of Valenciennes lace and coquillés of ribbon.

The models in lingerie are of endless variety, and all manner of pretty parures are made from very simple materials; thus, two pleatings of crêpe lisse or muslin are joined in the centre, the two inner edges meeting by a band of coloured Breton embroidery, or by a piece of ribbon velvet, and when this is done it is arranged in the form of a horse shoe, a square, or V shape, and is completed in the front of the bodice by several bows of ribbon; the mousquetaire sleeves are made to match. Or again, a square of pretty foulard is cut in two points, and these are trimmed with lace. One of the ends is taken to form a paysanne fichu, the folds of which are fastened at the back under a bow of velvet; the other end is made into a careless knot, and with a bow of velvet fastens the parure.

Charming Louis XIII. cuffs and deep turned down collars are of cream colour, pale blue and caroubier foulard, bordered with pleatings of the same, with lace tuckers. Head-dresses for middle-aged ladies for dressy toilette are composed of a crown of flowers and foliage, from which falls a mantilla of black or white Spanish lace. MYRA.

HUMAN LIFE.

IGNORANCE.

"IGNORANCE is visited as sharply as *wilful disobedience*—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first, but the *blow without* the word. It *is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed.*"—HUXLEY.

ENGLAND at War with Ignorance, Disease, and Filth, would be Just, and present a Noble Spectacle to the World.

WISDOM.

How HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of LIVES may be SAVED annually, and MILLIONS freed from incalculable Suffering.

MILLIONS have died from Preventible Diseases in this country. It is the duty of every one to prevent this. With each Bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out Infectious Diseases, Fevers, and **BLOOD POISONS**, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease now producing such havoc would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

It is the best Preventive of and cure for BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, GIDDINESS SMALL-POX, FEVERS, FEVERISHNESS, or FEVERISH COLDS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, WANT OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, SEA SICKNESS, THIRST, &c., and to remove the effects of ERRORS of EATING AND DRINKING. It is invaluable to those who are FAGGED, WEARY, or WORN OUT, or any one whose duties require them to undergo Mental or Unnatural Excitement or Strain. If its great value in keeping the body in health were universally known, no family would be without it.

A Natural Way of Restoring or Preserving Health—Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from Sound Ripe Fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

To Parents.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or infectious diseases, &c.,; for its use frees the system of the "args." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

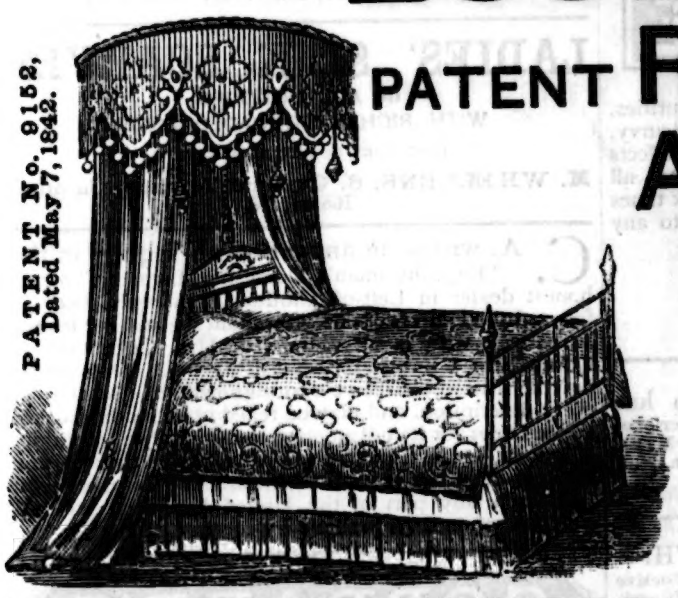
Errors of Eating or Drinking; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Billiousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness, and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—LONDON, 1862; DUBLIN, 1865.

Sir GEORGE NARES reports:—"*The Down Clothing supplied for the use of the* **ARCTIC EXPEDITION** *we all considered very useful for Observers and others who had to stand about much in the Cold.*" THOMAS COLAN, Esq., M.D., late Fleet Surgeon to the **ARCTIC EXPEDITION** says:—"*The Down Clothing supplied by Booth & Fox proved very beneficialto the Watch Keepers who were exposed to severe cold during the winter, or recovering from illness.*" An eminent Professor of Chemistry, says:—"*Messrs. Booth & Fox's Down Clothing consists solely of pure, soft, scentless down.*"

BOOTH & FOX'S
PATENT REAL DOWN QUILTS AND CLOTHING



PATENT No. 9152, Dated May 7, 1842.

Afford the Warmth of Three Folds of Woollen Fabric, and are not the weight of one.

The following are some of the advantages of the DOWN QUILTS, manufactured in Turkey Red Chintz Patterns of the richest and most beautiful designs:—

1. **ECONOMY.**—They are the cheapest form of Bed Clothing.
2. **LIGHTNESS.**—Weigh only from 2 lbs. to 4 lbs., according to size.
3. **WARMTH.**—They are as warm as three Blankets, and weigh less than one.
4. **PURITY.**—They are wholesome, free from all effluvia, and can be easily washed.
5. **DURABILITY.**—Will wear Twenty Years if carefully used.
6. **BEAUTY.**—The beautiful designs are a great ornament to bedrooms.

NO COLD CAN PENETRATE A DOWN GARMENT.

See BOOTH & FOX'S Pamphlet of Testimonials from the first Medical men, who write from actua experience.

THE DOWN UNDER-SKIRTS

Are lined all through with Purified Goose Down, and weigh from 18 to 24 ounces; are as warm as several flannels, and as soft as cushions. They give a graceful and elegant support to the dress, and for comfort and durability cannot be equalled.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY CAUTIONED against Spurious Imitations, where unpurified and inferior Down may have been used in the manufacture. The articles so made are sure to become most unwholesome and unpleasant in use.

Each Genuine Article has the Name and Trade Mark of "BOOTH and FOX" attached.

Shippers and the Trade supplied from their Warehouse and Manufactories, by the Original Patentees

THE

Ladies' Vests

Fit perfectly, are very attractive and comfortable, and are a sure protection against an easterly wind. A great COMFORT and SAFEGUARD to INVALIDS and the DELICATE.

THE

Dressing Gowns

For Ladies and Gentlemen are very light, warm, comfortable, and durable.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRAPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

BOOTH & FOX, 81, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON
MANCHESTER, CORK, & GLASGOW.

EASY TEETHING. SAFE TEETHING.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE!

Fennings' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions; are Cooling and Soothing.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS,

For Children Cutting their Teeth, to prevent Convulsions. Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, nor anything injurious to a tender babe.

Read FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK

Which contains valuable hints on FEEDING, TEETHING, WEANING, SLEEPING, &c.

Ask your Chemist for a Free Copy.

BESSEMER'S GOLD PAINT.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. In packets, with directions, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* Amateurs can gild, with immediate and permanent effect, all fancy ornaments; mouldings and carvings, either of metal, wood, porcelain, or plaster. Sold by all Artists' Colourmen.—Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, RICHARD J. ALLEN, Mansfield Place Kentish Town, London, N.W.

HYGIENIC GARTERS.

"From actual experience we are able to recommend, with considerable degree of confidence, the so-called Hygienic Garter."—*The Lancet.*

"The most comfortable garter ever invented."—*Trade Circular.*

May be had of the Wholesale Houses. Sample pairs free by post for 2*s.* 1*d.* in stamps—or 6 pairs, each pair in a separate box, and all in an outer box, free by post for 12*s.* in stamps, or an order, to

THE PATENT WEB CO.,

72, South Island Place, Clapham Road,

LONDON, S.W.

Part 413, price 6*d.*, post free 7½*d.*

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PURE LITERATURE.—The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of the FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price 6*d.* post-free, 7½*d.*

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LEIGH HUNT, in his "Autbiography," says:—"I call out every week for my 'Family Herald,' a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

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Price 6*d.*, post-free 7½*d.*

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WILLIAM STEVENS, 421, Strand, London; and all Newsvendors and Railway Stations.

GILDING MADE EASY.—TRANSFER GOLD LEAF.—"By this method gold leaf can be used by any person, however inexperienced." 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per book (18 or 30 stamps), with full instructions for gilding picture frames, flower baskets, ornaments, &c., and illuminating in gold on vellum or paper.—W. and J. HIX, Gold Leaf Manufacturers, 18, Stoke Newington Road, London.

LADIES who save their Hair Combings, are respectfully informed that E. T. NORTH (one of the original utilizers of combings), continues to dress them into switches at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz., weighed when finished.—26, WELLINGTON STREET, LUTON, BEDS.

A Fortnight's Family Wash in Four Hours, without Rubbing or Boiling, by Using

HARPER TWELVETREE'S "VILLA" WASHER, WRINGER, and MANGLER (three machines in one), £5 5*s.* carriage paid. The Rev. J. Robinson, Great Sampford, Essex, writes May 8th, 1877:—"Mrs. Robinson finds your Villa Washer more economical than having a woman to wash. With the aid of the servant, aged 14, our fortnight's family wash is completed in four hours. We are six in family, and the number of articles is 10½ dozen.

Harper Twelvetree's Paragon Washers 21*s.*; 42*s.*; "Villa" Washers, 70*s.*; India Rubber Clothes Wringers, 21*s.*, 30*s.*; "Villa" Manglers and Wringers combined, 42*s.*, soon save their cost. Carriage paid; free trial; easy terms. City Show Rooms, 40, Finsbury-circus, E.C. Works, Burdett-road, Bow, E.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

Is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. In bottles 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and in cases of six times the quantity, 11*s.* each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, by the Proprietor,

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A Lady who has lived many years in Paris, and has had much experience in teaching French, is strongly recommended by MYRA. Terms 4*s.* per lesson. Address, A. C., care of MYRA, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious, and liver complaints, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstruction, headache, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all Chemists at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Sold at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, by all chemists.

SPATULA CORSET

THE MOST EFFECTUAL CORSET that has yet been produced for IMPROVING the FIGURE. Price from 5*s.* 11*d.* per pair. Each pair stamped "E. A. & Co.'s Spatula." Sent by post for 4*d.* extra. List of other makes, from 1*s.* 11½*d.* per pair. Mrs. Warren says in the *Ladies' Treasury* for December, 1876:—"Ask for the Spatula Corset; it keeps in the figure and improves the shape—we highly recommend it."

SPATULA BUSK CORSET, with abdominal belt, 16 inches deep, this combination has received the greatest praise from all the leading Journals of Fashion on the Continent and in Great Britain, and will, no doubt, be the Corset of the Season. By its invaluable aid the form is kept flat, yet giving every comfort to the wearer, as the belt is slightly elastic, it is very suitable for use after accouchment, price from 12*s.* 6*d.* per pair, post free 8*d.* extra.

INVALID CORSETS, from 2*s.* 11*d.* per pair, post free 6*d.* extra.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From the success attending the supply of our Carriage paid sample Sets, we shall continue to send carriage paid to any Railway Station the following Goods:—

BUNDLE OF SIX CHEMISES, sent carriage paid, for 12*s.* 9*d.*, 15*s.* 9*d.*, 18*s.* 9*d.*, 22*s.*, 23*s.* 6*d.*, 30*s.* 6*d.*, 34*s.*

SIX PAIR DRAWERS, carriage paid, for 11*s.* 9*d.*, 12*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 6*d.*, 18*s.* 9*d.*, 23*s.* 6*d.*

THREE NIGHT DRESSES, carriage paid, for 12*s.* 9*d.*, 15*s.* 9*d.*, 17*s.* 6*d.*, 18*s.* 9*d.*, 22*s.* 6*d.*, 23*s.* 6*d.*, 27*s.* 9*d.*, 30*s.* 9*d.*

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SAMPLE SET OF UNDERCLOTHING, carriage paid, 8*s.* 9*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 16*s.* 6*d.*, 19*s.* 6*d.*, 25*s.*

A SAMPLE SET OF BABY LINEN, carriage paid, for 16*s.* 6*d.*, 19*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.* 6*d.*, 25*s.*, 28*s.*, 32*s.*

OUR CELEBRATED DRESSING GOWNS are now ready in woollen materials, from 9*s.* 11*d.* Patterns post free.

RUSSIAN HOME-SPUN DRESSING GOWNS, suitable for Invalids or any person requiring warmth and durability, 12*s.* 9*d.* and 14*s.* 9*d.*

"Messrs. AVIS have a splendid assortment of ready-made underclothing, at most moderate prices. This house may be relied upon for good work, good materials, and moderate prices."—*Myra's Journal*, July, 1876.

NEW PRICE LIST for 1877, containing 40 Illustrations post free.

E. AVIS & CO.

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LADIES' SILK SCARVES

IN ALL COLOURS

WITH RICHLY BROCADED ENDS.

POST FREE FOR TWELVE STAMPS.

M. WHELLENS, 6, Queen's Terrace, Camden Road, N.

C. A. writes, in answer to an inquiry in the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," for an honest dealer in Left-off Clothing. In reply, begs to forward the address of one with whom she and her friends have dealt with many years, viz., Mrs. COCKRAM, 1, Queen Street, Barnstaple, North Devon. This person may be trusted to receive a consignment of Clothing of every description, and may be relied upon sending a Post Office Order for its full amount, immediately upon receipt of goods. Mrs. COCKRAM always pays Carriage, and distance does not prevent her transacting business with Ladies in any part of the United Kingdom. C. A. would recommend a preliminary correspondence.

GODDARD'S

NON-MERCURIAL

PLATE POWDER.

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 leading firms which accompany each box.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in boxes, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each; by the Inventor Wholesale, J. GODDARD, Station Street, Leicester.

MAKE YOUR OWN CHARCOAL, THE NEW CURE FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Habitual Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Worms, EPILEPSY, and all affections of the Chest and Kidneys. Recipe for its preparation and use, together with a trial Box of CONCENTRATED CHARCOAL DIGESTION PILLS, sent free on application. Enclosed stamped addressed envelope to "Manager, Medical Carbon Company, Nottingham." Dr. HASSALL says: "Your charcoal is pure, well carbonized, and being prepared with great care, and reduced to an impalpable powder, is well adapted for medicinal purposes.

THE LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE COMPANY

10, QUAI ST. CLAIR, LYONS; 57, KING'S ROAD, BRIGHTON;
AND 179, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

SPECIALITIES IN BLACK SILKS.

In consequence of the great depression in the Lyons Silk Market we have been enabled to purchase a very large parcel of Black Gros Grains and Failles, and are now offering them at the following very low prices:—

4/- 4/6 5/- 5/6 6/6 7/6

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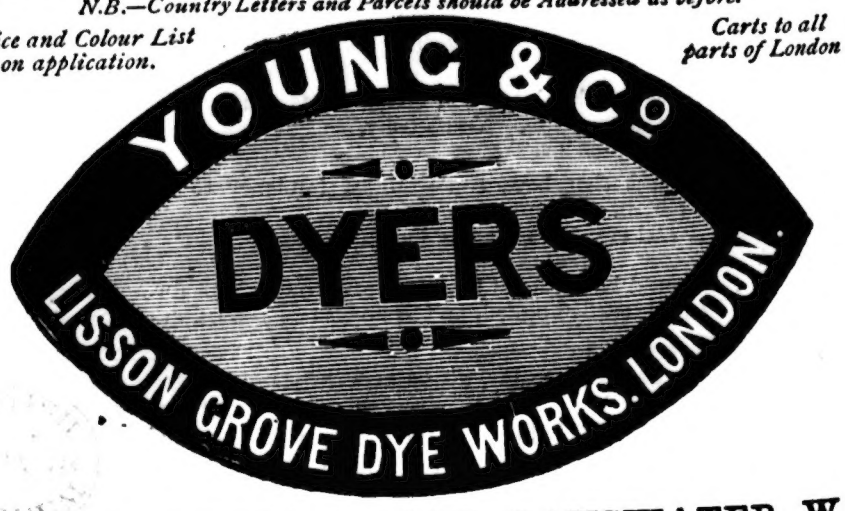

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